

Return showing the number of cases which occurred during the last Fortnight.

Return showing the number of cases which occurred during				DISTRICT CHUMPARUN.	
				Bettjah.	Motiharee.
Theft—				8	14
Heading 43. of Crime Return, AI, ex- clusive of cattle theft	AI, ex-	Month of August 1874	...	1	14
		Corresponding month of August 1873	...	5	19
		" " " 1872	...		
Lurking-house trespass—				6	29
Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return, AI	AI	Month of August 1874	...	11	20
		Corresponding month of August 1873	...	15	26
		" " " 1872	...		
				14	43
Total of all two crimes		Month of August 1874	...	12	34
		Corresponding month of August 1873	...		
		" " " 1872	...	20	45

CHUMPARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 11th August 1874.

W. OLDHAM,
Officiating Collector.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

A. STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE weather during the past fortnight may be said to have been generally favourable. More or less rain has fallen almost every day, and the transplanting of the cold-weather rice has been going on all over the district. The Ganges has risen very high during the past week, and the dearahs have all been more or less submerged. The bhadoi, consequently, as is usual in most years, can only be gathered to any extent as food for cattle. This is no very great hardship, for, if the dearahs are well inundated, there is all the better prospect of a good spring crop, on which these dearahs chiefly depend. Food in the markets throughout the district is plentiful; some hawkers told me this morning that indian corn is cheaper now than it was this time last year, and at Bucktearpore early kirhi is selling at 50 seers per rupee. Vegetables are generally cheap, and any one who can work has no difficulty in getting food. The relief superintendents remark, as I have also myself remarked, that persons emaciated from scanty food, are rarely met with.

There is, however, a good deal of sickness about, both in the town of Monghyr and in the country.

From Luckeeserai Mr. Currie writes: "The want of rain latterly has made the paddy crop very backward. On the other hand, it gave hopes of getting a bhadoi crop off the dearahs; we have just had three days' heavy rain, which must have extended to the Jamoore hills, for the Keul was roaring past yesterday and the day before at a precious pace. This has entirely done for the dearah crop here, whereat the owners weep, but they sow on chance every year, and do not get a crop once in five years. This year their hopes were, perhaps, raised by the advanced stage to which the crop reached, while it was the more important from the short crop of last year. No great harm would ensue if nothing were lost but the dearah bhadoi. The bhadoi crop generally, however, will be a short one, averaging eight annas. It was weakened by the excessive rain, and, while unfit for such a contest, was, at the same time, choked by the rank growth of weeds. This excessive rain was followed by dry weather, which, too late to save the bhadoi crop from injury, has only had the effect of making the paddy crop backward from want of moisture for transplanting. The three days' rain this week will suffice, I hope, for the completion of the transplanting. While the above sounds gloomy, I do not mean to say that there is really a worse lookout than in ordinary years, only it is unfortunate, especially this year, when we want early crops in to ease the markets, that the bhadoi should be short and the paddy backward."

From Bucktearpore Mr. Manson writes: "In last report I stated that there was a promise of more rain, and that the aghany dhan would all be speedily planted out. Unfortunately, the clouds are all passed off with but one shower on the 26th, which the people gladly took advantage of, and about half the aghany dhan was planted out. From that date to the end of the fortnight the weather has been dry and close. I heard many reports that kirhi and marwa, which are just ripening, would be spoiled, and give but an eight-anna yield. These reports, however, I believe to be pure inventions, as we had little showers at intervals, giving quite sufficient moisture for the ripening crop. The marwa and kirhi, will, I estimate, be quite a thirteen-anna crop. Reports were also rife that the remaining half of the aghany seedlings were being scorched up in the nurseries. I have noticed them a little yellowish, but nothing more, and this morning we have had a fall of 2.15 inches, and the rain still continues. By to-morrow evening the remaining half of the aghany dhan will be planted out, and nothing but the most extraordinary dry weather in Bhadra can now damage it. A few light showers during the next six weeks and a good shower in Assin is all that is required.

Mr. Wilkins, at Begooserai, reports: "The crops were much in want of the late rain in the neighbourhood of Begooserai itself. I expect it will do a great deal of good. The crops on the bank of the Ganges, near here, have suffered considerably from the sudden rise of the river. They are being cut for cattle. I also hear that a good deal of dhan sown this year in the bed of the Kabur Tal (the waters of which receded for want of rain) is suffering from drought. A good deal of the crops on the banks of the Gunduk and the Balim have been destroyed by the floods. The Balim is higher this year than I have ever known it before.

Otherwise the prospects are very good; cheena is, in some places, ready to cut. The crops are not at all choked with weeds in this sub-division.

Mr. Money reports from Jamoore: "During the past fortnight I have visited Mahishere, Sona, and Newafi, and the crops both of janera and dhan were doing very well. Fears entertained of too long a spell of fine weather have been dissipated, and the alternate wet and fine weather latterly has been all that could be desired. I went as far as Nurgunge, the hills south-east of Newadi. The crops are more backward there, but are doing well; the area under janera being particularly large. I also visited, a few days ago, several of the Sonthal villages in the Mullehpore taluk. Everywhere transplanting was going on freely, and indian corn very strong and healthy looking. Everything promises as brightly as possible. Many of the upper lands had been sown with chotta janera, rahur, kudrum, moogh, and undi, all together (the kudrum as a boundary fringe to the rest), and they were coming up well. Very few paddy fields were unsown; all these few will be sown later with rubbee, crops of barley and gram."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The relief works are now almost stopped throughout the district. A few persons are at work at Jamoore, Bucktearpore, and Begooserai, finishing up the works which have been taken in hand, but no new works are contemplated, and I think the ordinary road cess work will find employment for all.

C.

The only transport of grain now going on is between Luckeeserai and Begooserai. As Mr. Wilkins, however, says he does not want any more grain there, the transport will now be stopped. Grain, which has been lately indented for by the Executive Engineer for payment to laborers on the Tirhoot road, is being supplied from the neighbouring Fegrah gola.

D.

There is nothing particular under this head.

E.

The following amount of grain has been advanced during the fortnight:—

	Mds.
Monghyr circle	262
Bucktearpore circle	4,261
Luckeeserai circle	76,605½*
Jamoore	...
Begooserai	12,206½*
	93,335½

These advances have been of immense benefit to all concerned. They have enabled the landlords to pay their laborers' wages, as they do in ordinary years, in grain, and they have kept the ryots in good condition, as having sufficient food.

E.

I purpose doing my best, consistent with propriety, towards closing all our relief centres in the district, as I think the present price of food and future prospects warrant a return to the normal rule, that those who cannot work must be supported by their relatives and not by Government. Colonel Murray, who manages the relief centre at Monghyr, agrees with me that the numbers relieved by him should now be greatly reduced, and he will do his best to carry out this object. If the prospects continue good, I think charitable relief should be stopped altogether in the district by the end of September.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125:—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamoore, and Begooserai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckeeserai, Sheikpoora, and Bucktearpore.

- (2) Special sub-division opened and officered.
- (3) Luckeeserai, Sheikpoora, and Bucktearpore.
- (4) Jumalpoore ... Native gentlemen connected with railway.
- Chapran ... Mr. H. Christian.
- Bassoni ... Mr. J. Christian.
- Garpurrah ... Mr. Hooley.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last fortnight	9,86,794	11	1
<i>Details of above.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	1,56,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements..	36,874	1	2
Advanced to Captain— for transport of Bhagulpore grain ...	2,707	14	6
Ditto Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Ditto Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Ditto Mr. Thomas, Contractor	5,70,218	14	9
Construction of golas	5,114	7	11
Payment of gola establishment	12,577	5	0
Miscellaneous charges	9,888	9	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	76,250	0	0
Ditto municipalities	5,000	0	0
Ditto for land improvement	4,740	0	0
Tuccavi advances	64,539	8	3
Package charges	6	12	0
Transport charges	142	5	0
	9,86,794	11	1

* From commencement.

During the Fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	...	Nil.	
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	...	18,117 9 6	
Ditto Hurbullub Narain for transport of Bhoosa	...	16,477 15 6	
Ditto Mr. A. Cook for transport of grain	...	6 210 11 0	
Payment of gola establishment	...	5,011 11 11	
Miscellaneous charges	...	1 14 0	
			39,819 13 11 *
Grand total	...	10,26,614 9 0	
			Nil.
Final payments	...	1,90,529 8 3	
Advances recoverable	...		

Price-current of Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Names of Places.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian corn.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Monghyr	13	16½	19½	17
Jamooee	11	14	17	...
Begooseraï	12	14	19	...
Bucktearpore	...	14	15	...
Luckeeseraï	10½ to 14½*	15	19	18

Daily Register of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Name of Circle.	Date.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets for rope-making.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sale of grain under column F, paragraph 3 of relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
Monghyr, including Khagarrïa, Khurruckpore, Gungta, and Basowni relief centres.	From 25th July to 8th August.	46,127	...	...	342	...	...	...	46,469
Bucktearpore circle	Ditto	359	91,223	...	...	...	...	326	91,908
Begooseraï	Ditto	2,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,076
Jamooie	Ditto	416	9	...	...	...	...	...	425
Luckeeseraï	For July 1874	6,502	14,498	326	1,606	40	...	...	21,972
		55,480	1,05,730	326	1,948	40	...	326	1,62,850

This return is incomplete in consequence of the non-submission of the return from Luckeeseraï. It will be sent as a supplementary statement on arrival.

Statement of Cases from 24th July 1874 to 6th August 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

	THEFT.				House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.				TOTAL.			
	Heading 43 of Crime Return, AI, excluding cattle-theft.											
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	20	12	19	7	15	38	42	11	35	50	61	18
(Column IV of AI, minus column IXA)...	3	7	5	2	5	11	18	...	8	18	23	2

* (According to quantity.)

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

NAME OF ROAD.	Progress in marking out.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABORERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT.			Supply of food therat, or quantity of grain sold, or payments in grain tokens.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight.	REMARKS.
			Class I.	Class IIIA.	Class IIIB.	Total.						
Monghyr sub-division— Patna road ...	22 miles ...	In 9 places ...	5,750	480	.....	6,230	Good	Task work-men daily, and contractors twice a week.	Carpenters 3 annas, gharramis 2 annas, earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing and turling 12 annas to Rs. 1-4, surface dressing Rs. 1-4.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 429 0 0	
Metalling Bhagulpore road.	9 miles ...	In 4 places ...	3,021	53	.....	3,074	.....	Thrice a week ...	Spreading Rs. 1-8, consolidating Re. 1 to Rs. 1-10, rolling 12 annas, earthwork Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 c. ft.	.....	305 0 0	Rs. 44 paid in cash for carting 11,802 cubic feet of stone for setting, to the 5th mile.
Ghoreghat road ...	6 miles ...	In 3 places ...	615	.....	96	711	.....	.....	Turling Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8, earthwork Rs. 1-9.	.....	0 0	
Bucktearpore to Belliah	8½ miles ...	In 1 place ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tolerably good	Twice a week ...	Earthwork Rs. 1-9.	.....	77 2 6	
Bucktearpore to Chik- ary Ghat.	14 miles ...	In 1 place ...	2,454	.....	.....	2,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 2 1	
Bagoosera sub-division— Tirhoot road ...	27 miles ...	In 9 places ...	5,330	.....	292	5,622	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day.	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors 2 annas 6 pie, and somewhere more, according to distance to carry, turling Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing Rs. 1-4.	.....	533 0 0	
Jamcooe sub-division— Gyrick road, 2nd section	.....	In 1 place ...	1,564	.....	.....	1,564	.....	Twice a week ...	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing Re. 1, turling Rs. 1-4.	.....	112 14 9	Rs. 1-14-9 paid in cash for fractional parts of a rupee.
Sheikpoora to Secundra	.....	In 1 place ...	1,476	.....	14	1,490	Healthy	Contractors paid according to their wishes.	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 14 annas, turling Re. 1 to 12 annas.	.....	78 0 0	
Mullehpore to Gungta...	34 miles ...	.....	2,182	.....	.....	2,182	.....	Twice a week ...	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 12 annas, turling Re. 1.	.....	326 5 9	
Jamcooe to Secundra ...	12 miles ...	.....	3,177	.....	15	3,192	.....	.....	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing Re. 1, turling Rs. 1-4.	.....	237 7 9	
Luckeesera to Secun- dra.	6½ miles ...	.....	2,162	.....	9	2,171	.....	.....	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 12 annas, turling Re. 1.	.....	113 7 3	
Nowadi to Secundra ...	9½ miles ...	In 2 places ...	1,000	.....	13	1,013	.....	.....	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 12 annas, turling Re. 1.	.....	2,634 4 1	
Total ...			28,731	533	439	29,703			Protective works on Patna road ... Ditto on Ghoreghat road ... Temporary bridges on Sheikpoora and Luckeesera roads ... Establishment ... Tools and plant ... Contingencies ...	Total ... Grand total ...	3,469 15 2	

P. S.—There were 67 Radpoots, 171 oilmen, 683 weavers, 57 potters, 24 washermen, 1 hulwaite, 125 shoe-makers.
Non-laboring classes above 14 per cent.

RAM RUTUN MOZOOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in executive charge,
Monghyr District.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 10th August 1874.

Name of Sub-division.	Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to troops and zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
Sudder sub-division, excluding Bucktearpore.	.....	10th Aug. 1874	Mds. 20,000	Mds. 1,00,000	Mds. 11,288	Mds. 2,048	Mds. 1,640	Mds. 4,757	Mds. 2,089	Mds. 10,479	Mds.
	Bucktearpore	Ditto	89,000	1,00,000	62,992	15,429	8,000	23,893	5,600	52,219	4,300
Begoosera	.....	Ditto	45,000	45,000	38,008	17,773	1,018	12,430	1,824	33,945	1,000
Jamooce sub-division, excluding the three circles.	.....	Ditto	15,725	1,15,592	19,725	4,933	232	12,475	1,053	18,748	.....
	Luckeesera	Ditto	30,000	1,15,592	38,252	789	1,205	26,147	1,593	28,794	.....
	Secundra	Ditto	28,814	1,15,592	28,814	516 78	900	24,141	1,262	26,672	.....
	Shaikpoora	Ditto	44,053	1,15,592	43,575	5,254 207	1,071	24,141	2,000	33,673	.....
Total			.....	2,58,592	2,40,604*	47,072	14,126	1,32,949	15,376	2,02,630	.....

* Besides this amount an extra 5,000 maunds has been received for the Monghyr district, as seen by the Railway receipts. This amount, at present, cannot be traced at any of the golas in the interior. It was at first thought that this amount was the difference between the reported weight as received from the Railway and the actual weight on weightment at the golas. I regret to find, however, that this does not account for the deficiency. As vast quantities of grain for Tirhoot and North Bhagulpore were lying side by side at the Railway station, and being carried by the same contractor, the missing grain has, perhaps, been carried to Tirhoot or Bhagulpore. I am doing my best to trace the missing grain.

Return called for under Government letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total.
(1) By sale to laborers	10,793	4,868	15,661
(2) By sale to public	42,723	4,064	46,787
(3) In charitable relief	14,052	74	14,126
(4) Advances to ryots	98,762	34,187	1,32,949
Total	1,66,330	43,193	2,09,523

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 925—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 13th August 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 19th fortnightly narrative for this district.

2. Up to 7th instant, since my last report was sent in, the weather has been particularly fine and most favorable for all crops, but reports received shewed that rain was at last necessary to complete the aghani transplantings, especially in the south of the district, and to benefit the aghani already planted out. This rain has now fallen, and is all that could have been desired up to date, when all crops are most promising.

The total rainfall to the 11th at Sudder has been	...	...	33.86
Ditto ditto 8th at Banka has been	...	...	30.17
Ditto ditto 1st at Muddehpooah, has been	...	...	30.73
Ditto ditto 8th at Soopool, has been	...	...	40.74

At head-quarters 3.96 fell on the 9th and 10th, at Banka 1.50 fell on the 7th, at Soopool 6.40 fell on the 7th and 8th. I have no particulars of this rain at Muddehpooah.

4. The sub-divisional officers remark as fellows on the state of the crops and the condition of the people:—

Soopool.—"The rain has come just in time, for had it been withheld a few days longer, the consequences to the bhadoi crops (both paddy and murwa) coming into ear would have been serious, whereas now they may both be looked on as secure; and should no unforeseen calamity befall them, the crops, both in extent and yield, will, it is expected, prove better than any one secured during many past years. The earlier murwa and paddy to the north, it is true, have suffered somewhat from want of weeding during the continuous rain of June and early July, but the later crop of both is very fine, and, on the whole, far exceeds an average crop. This fall of rain will also carry on the aghani cultivation nearly to completion. For the transplanting of this crop there is yet about a month before us, and until after this period has elapsed, all forebodings as to its deficient area will, I think, be purely speculative. The mukai crop was in former years a very uncommon one in these parts, but it has been cultivated comparatively largely this season and has turned out very well. I observe, too, that a much larger area is being devoted to food-grains; for instance, this season preparations are being made on all sides for the janera crop where it was never sown before, and lands usually reserved for chillies, &c., may this year be seen with a fine crop of murwa. The condition of the people is undoubtedly improving, and after the close of the current month, when the bhadoi harvest becomes general, our house-to-house relief operations may with safety be much narrowed." Mr. Smith adds: "There will, I fear, however, be a certain class of non-cultivators, principally decrepit, old women or widows with small children, of the lowest classes, such as Julahas, Doosadhs, and Musahirs, to whom we shall be obliged to continue relief till the main and cold-weather harvest; and more particularly in this non-bhadoi country along the Tiljooga valley, I am convinced of the necessity of providing ample work for those in want of employment and willing to work, at fair rates; for, it is only to be expected that, with the present deficiency of food-supply, those ordinarily employing hard labor should do as much for themselves as possible, and that, consequently, many of the ordinary laboring classes should find it a difficult matter to support themselves and their families."

5. *Muddehpooah.*—"On all sides may be seen the different crops in various stages of maturity. Kerhi has in some places been cut; in others, is nearly fit to reap; the same with murwa. The bhadoi, in some of the early transplanted fields, has come into ear, and in most looks promising. Aghani is also good, except where damaged by floods. The ryots from the west are buying aghani seedling to plant in the low lands lately injured by excessive rain. We had need of rain lately, but it has been raining all night (7th) and is still threatening."

6. *Banka.*—"The prices of all grains are falling, and a further fall is anticipated as soon as the indian corn and murwa, both nearly ready, are cut. The late rain has immensely benefited the transplantings of paddy. Up to date the paddy looks promising, and about one-half has already been transplanted. Another good shower of rain is necessary for the paddy already transplanted. With a favorable rainfall an excellent harvest may be looked for. The general condition of the people is satisfactory, but cholera exists here and there."

7. *Head-quarters.*—"The Ganges is now in high flood and still rising, but the crops on the dearah land were, I understand, nearly all cut and saved—a very unusual circumstance."

8. The Deputy Collector at Pertabgunge reports very satisfactorily of the whole state of the country under his direct charge, and thinks that no further relief measures will be necessary in that portion of the district after the end of this month. The Muddehpooah officer

is inclined to a similar opinion, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to carry out these proposals. The only portion remaining where slight assistance will be necessary will be portions of Naradigur and Ekar, especially along the valley of the Tiljooga, almost an entirely aghani rice country.

9. The following statement shows the difference in prices as far as they can be ascertained now and at the corresponding period of 1866. Rice throughout the fortnight at head-quarters has been alternating from 12 to 12-10 and back again, and now it again stands at 12-10:—

	Rice, common.		Pulses.		Indian corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	20th Aug.							
Soopool ...	7 0	10 6	...	12 0	...	...	8 0	11 0
Pertabgunge ...	11 0	17* 0	...	13 0	...	...	10 0	13 0
Muddehpooora ...	10 0	16 0	6 0	12 0	...	15 0	9 0	11 0
Kishengunge ...	6 12	13 8	6 0	14 0	...	...	7 12	13 0
Banka ...	8 0	12 0	...	15 0	10 0	16 0	9 0	12 8
Kutooria ...	8 0	11 8	7 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	9 8	14 0
	12th Aug.							
Head-quarters ...	8 3	12 10	8 13½	17 11	10 2	16 6	9 12½	15 2

* Probably new rice.

10. I annex the required crime statement for the month of July.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. The usual statements will be sent with this if they reach me in time, but up to this moment I have not received them.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

12. The only traffic worth remarking on is that at the Bhagulpore railway station; but, as the reduced rates ceased to exist on the 1st August, it is very probable that we have seen the last of these imports from up-country. The total imports for the fortnight ending 8th instant, were 36,953 maunds, and exports 10,025 maunds. Of the former, excepting 100 maunds rice from Sahebgunge, and 270 maunds gram and wheat, local, the whole quantity was wheat and gram from various up-country stations, and the whole of the exports wheat and gram for Howrah. No private importations appear to be carried on to the north of the district, and the Soopool officer reports "little or nothing is being done in this direction."

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. The usual statements are annexed, showing the quantity stored and expended at, and from, each gola. A statement showing the quantity stored at each sub-gola, and how used, is also given. There is still ample for all possible requirements in the north of the district.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14. No advances in grain have been sanctioned during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

15. I was unable to furnish figures with my last fortnightly. I now do so, together with the figures for this, for the sake of comparison. In Mr. Kirkwood's report, just received, he remarks "generally the numbers receiving relief have somewhat diminished towards the end of the fortnight." I trust the figures, to be submitted at the close of August, will show that this reduction still continues.

16. *Sales.*—The wholesale moodies are reported to have disposed of a very large amount, but in some parts their demands, and the demands of their customers on their stores, are slackening. This is said to be especially noticeable at Pertabgunge, where new rice is coming into the market; and Baboo Ram Shunker Sen reports the quantity of grain sold under the new liberal rates (to wholesale dealers) was 10,178 maunds. In fact, so eager was the competition among the local tradesmen at Bulooa, that stores began to run short before all demands could be met. In Muddehpooora sub-division, during the fortnight, 8,045 maunds were thus sold; in the Soopool circle 7,461 maunds were disposed of to wholesale moodies, while the sales from the golas themselves had fallen to 380 maunds; the moodies generally retailing at a seer cheaper than the gola retail selling price. In Naradigur circle the wholesale moodies took, during the fortnight, 2,402 maunds. There are very few persons in that circle, especially in the neighbourhood of Rosawar and Nurgoo golas, of sufficient substance to become large purchasers. There have been, it is said, large purchasers in the Bongong circle, but the figures are not given. It is still most positively stated that there is no rice forthcoming or available anywhere in Soopool, except Government rice. The new bhadoi rice will soon be in the market, when only the better class of men who are unaccustomed to eat the bhadoi rice, and can afford to pay for Government rice, will become purchasers; we shall not have much to sell, except in the Muddehpooora sub-division. The golas in the Bulooa, Bongong, and Simrahi circles have become almost empty. Bulooa and Simrahi have since been replenished; Bongong will be replenished from the Byjnathpore gola in the Muddehpooora sub-division; Naradigur, Soopool, and Ekar circles, it is said, have enough for all their requirements.

17. *Advances.*—Of course, these have now come almost to a close. The figures for last fortnight should have been a total of 94 zemindars, receiving 31,703 maunds of rice and 4,074 maunds of seed-grain; and 18,434 ryots, receiving 60,787 maunds of rice and 2,296 maunds of seed-grain up to 29th July, and in some cases up to the 1st August. The figures stand thus—ryots, 19,324, receiving 64,978 maunds of rice and 2,380 maunds seed-grain; and zemindars 98, receiving 32,287 maunds rice and 4,074 maunds seed-grain.

18. *Cooked Food.*—The figures for this and last fortnight are thus given:—

			Men.		Women.		Children.	
			This	Last.	This	Last.	This	Last.
Bulooa and Nathpore	Hospital and Poor-house.	...	39	34	54	52	56	46
Simrahi,	ditto	...	5	23	19	37	15	24
Nowabakur,	ditto	...	11	9	12	15	16	16
Dugmura,	ditto	...	37	14	58	63	22	40
Soopool,	ditto	...	16	17	32	33	44	43
Ekar,	ditto	...	14	21	26	46	10	43
Bongong,	ditto	...	45	31	40	27	27	21
Bhowanipore,	ditto	...	10	15	8	18	7	13
Kamp,	ditto	...	1	3	4	4	3	3
Muddehpoorah centre	...	...	7	11	13	20	9	24
Puchgachia centre	...	...	7	30	7	30	8	32

Total, this fortnight, 682, against 848 of the previous fortnight.

Many of these poor-houses are now going to be closed, as also the hospitals, at once, and the native doctors attached will be relieved. Mr. Kirkwood reports their presence no longer necessary. There has been a marvellously small amount of sickness throughout the relief operations, and the native doctors are no longer required, with the exception of three, who will be retained a short time longer.

19. *House-to-house Relief.*—Mr. Kirkwood remarks on this head that “this relief was largely extended during June and July in the Naradigur and Ekar circles; the climax was, however, reached about the 20th July, and steady reductions, both in numbers and in the amount given, are now going on. The numbers on this relief appear much larger, proportionately, than the amount of relief given. The reason is this, that, while some new people, generally fully 10 per cent., and frequently very many more, had to be brought on the lists, some 50 per cent. had their allowances reduced, as they improved and gradually took to one of our labor reliefs; thus, although the numbers may have increased 10 per cent. on a certain day in a certain village, it is not uncommon to find a reduction of 10 per cent. in the total amount allowed to that village. The average relief given per head—men, women, and children, for a month—is about 10 seers of rice. It runs, I think, mostly from 10 to 12 seers as the maximum allowance per child, and 18 seers for adults.” The total figures shown in Mr. Kirkwood’s next fortnightly will probably show a still further reduction.

20. *Labour.*—Mr. Kirkwood remarks: “There are on the regular works in North Bhaugulpore, as far as I can ascertain, about 8,000 persons, of whom 3,000 are on the Court of Wards’ works. Our relief works now show large numbers:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bulooa	{ Last fortnight ...	316	1,333	137	1,786
	{ This fortnight ...	610	2,029	186	2,825
Bhowanipore	{ Last fortnight ...	79	90	38	207
	{ This fortnight ...	80	125	95	300
Kamp	{ Last fortnight ...	81	278	92	451
	{ This fortnight ...	100	130	73	313
Naradigur	{ Last fortnight ...	491	417	159	1,067
	{ This fortnight ...	521	1,673	1,062	3,256
Simrahi	{ Last fortnight ...	150	2,700	1,150	4,000
	{ This fortnight ...	1,224	5,465	2,011	8,700
Soopool	{ Last fortnight ...	42	826	347	1,215
	{ This fortnight ...	29	900	480	1,409
Bongong	{ Last fortnight ...	12	2,136	403	2,551
	{ This fortnight ...	42	2,750	406	3,198
Ekar	{ Last fortnight ...	216	932	289	1,437
	{ This fortnight ...	123	2,501	808	3,432

This shows a total this fortnight of 23,433, against 12,714 of the previous fortnight, or nearly double. I anticipate a considerable reduction during the fortnight, as strict orders have been given to reduce wages. The women, who chiefly swell the numbers, will soon be, or ought to be, engaged in reaping the bhadoi harvest. Mr. Martin, the Muddehpoorah sub-divisional officer, remarks: “The rates now are not sufficiently tempting to induce people to work; what is really wanted is not a sudden but a gradual driving back all persons to their usual condition, whether that normal condition be bad or good. There are many found in poverty who have been in poverty all their lives, and had a hard struggle for an existence, who will, without doubt, appear fit subjects for relief for many years to come, and who, having once subsisted on charity in the way they have this year, will find some difficulty in giving it up and reverting to their previous miserable life; and the question appears to be rising, how long we are to find work for this class of persons; all others will now very soon desert us of their own accord.”

21. *Spinning and Weaving.*—Mr. Kirkwood reports: “The numbers have very largely increased during the fortnight. The number, daily average, has been 5,952 spinning and 1,238 weaving, against 4,267 spinning and 646 weaving in the previous fortnight. This also is a class who will hang on to us as long as we provide them with cotton, though many of the spinners are women who ordinarily do not engage in this manufacture. I have given orders that in

September this work must be gradually brought to a close, and that all engaged shall have a free gift of cotton or thread given out to them for the last time. This will enable them, if inclined, to work for themselves, and especially the weavers, who can sell their cloth and purchase more thread fairly, as doubtless thread will be available for some time longer; but their work as a means of charitable relief must cease, and can cease when once the new harvest is in and they are set upon their legs once more.

22. The group superintendents are no longer necessary, and their services are being dispensed with. The military soubadars and jemadars are no longer necessary, and can all return now. Mr. Kirkwood only wishes to retain one after the end of this month, but he can go with the others. The whole work of relief at the end of this month ought to be entirely confined to a portion of Naradigur and Ekar circles along the valley of the Tiljooga, where no bhadoi is grown, and where the aghani in any year is liable to be, and is often destroyed or damaged by floods, instead of, as was the case last year, by drought; at any rate, it is satisfactory to know that the beginning of the end has arrived.

15. G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative				7,84,255	12	7½
Detail of the above total—						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works ...	1,88,000	0	0			
Deputy-Collector of Muddehpooora	1,000	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	4,00,730	12	7½*			
On disbursement to Deputy-Collector of Muddehpooora for construction of gola	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	70,400	0	0			
Ditto ditto to traders for purchase of grain ...	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement ...	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0			
				7,84,255	12	7½
Expenditure during the fortnight under report	Nil.					
Grand total to end of fortnight				7,84,255	12	7½

Statement showing Cases against property, as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of July 1874.

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.				
				Sudder.	Muddehpooora.	Banka.	Soopool.	Total.
DACOITY—								
(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of July 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ROBBERY—								
(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of July 1873	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THEFT—								
(Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft) ...	Month of July 1874	...	7	5	23	3	38	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	15	5	16	7	43		
	Ditto ditto 1872	22	8	24	21	75		
LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS OR HOUSE-BREAKING—								
(Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874	...	25	7	11	4	47	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	13	3	2	6	24		
	Ditto ditto 1872	26	13	5	13	57		
Total of all four crimes	Month of July 1874	...	32	12	34	7	85	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	29	8	18	13	68		
	Ditto ditto 1872	48	21	29	34	132		

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Through Nazir	15,016	9	4
Deputy Collector of Banka	678	7	0
" " Muddehpooora	12,102	12	8
" " Soopool	1,17,900	0	0
Mr. Hennessy	5,665	15	6
" as contractor	1,87,137	0	1½
H. M. Durand, Esq.	13,298	0	9
" for carters	177	2	6
Mr. Hensely	5,000	0	0
Baboo Purn Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...	19,084	15	3
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, R. C. Gangooly ...	15,000	0	0
Captain Conolly	463	3	0
Mr. Meredith	109	10	0
" Inman, Government grain officer, Jugodischuck ...	155	0	0
" H. Bull, contractor	3,000	0	0
Baboo Hurbullub Narain Sing, for purchase of bhoosa ...	500	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scales sent from Calcutta ...	37	11	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore ...	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointee ...	112	5	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	3,221	4	6
Total	4,00,730	12	7½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.	
				By sale to the public or laborers.		By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to		Total.			
				Public.	Laborers.		Ryots.	Zemindars.				
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.												
Peerpotee	1st August 1874 ...	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	} All sold; deficiency is in weight.		
Permesurpore...	11th July 1874 ...	Nil 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0	1,806 0 0 1,000 0 0 2,806 0 0	Nil 232 2 8 232 2 8	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	1,807 12 2 982 2 8 2,889 14 10	Nil Nil Nil			
BANKA SUB-DIVISION.												
Kutoriah	7th August 1874 ...	4,727 0 0 2,250 0 0 6,977 0 0	4,727 0 0 2,250 0 0 6,977 0 0	200 0 0 103 0 0 303 0 0	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	3,276 15 1 1,809 30 0 5,085 5 1	300 500 800	Closed.		
Dhooria	Ditto											
MUDDEHPORAH SUB-DIVISION.												
Kamp	5th August 1874...	50,000 0 0 13,825 10 0 2,614 0 0 15,000 0 0 80,979 10 0	50,000 0 0 13,825 10 0 2,614 0 0 15,000 0 0 83,901 10 0	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	891 32 8 11 2 8 41 5 0 39 5 0 983 4 8	13,767 36 4 400 14 0 Nil 4,224 29 0 18,392 39 4	1,107 9 8 275 0 0 274 6 10 222 20 0 1,878 36 2	1,233 22 0 972 33 8 332 33 8 1,506 24 12 4,035 33 12	19,593 23 4 5,372 4 4 2,448 5 2 8,566 5 12 36,209 38 6			
Sonchura	Ditto											
Pattarghant	Ditto											
Byjauhpore	Ditto											
Bhawanipore Circle.												
Bhawanipore	5th August 1874...	25,000 0 0 50,000 0 0 10,000 0 0 85,000 0 0 1,73,866 10 0	25,000 0 0 50,078 0 0 10,000 0 0 85,078 0 0 1,78,862 10 0	Nil Nil Nil Nil 535 2 8	463 6 0 Nil 44 35 8 507 1 8 1,490 6 0	7,769 0 0 1,804 32 0 1,802 0 0 5,375 32 0 23,768 31 4	2,605 5 0 307 35 0 Nil 3,033 0 0 4,911 36 2	1,311 31 4 624 33 0 350 31 9 2,287 15 13 6,323 9 9	10,975 16 12 19,869 39 0 767 2 1 37,912 17 13 82,047 35 14	1,500 2,000 1,500 5,000 6,900		
Muddehpore...	Ditto											
Lalpoore	Ditto											
Total	.....											
Grand total	.....											

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED, UP TO DATE.						
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to zemindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		Estimated grain consumed during the month.
SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION.										
<i>Soopol Circle.</i>										
Soopol ...	1874.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Chundial ...	5th Aug.	1,30,000	91,675	36,659	8,249	1,375	680	8,325	2,621	57,909
Rotowlee ...	5th Aug.	10,000	16,412	3,924	3,802	911	51	905	999	10,582
Hurdee ...	5th Aug.	8,000	8,000	2,935	Nil	498	Nil	319	1,529	5,281
Total ...	...	10,000	14,000	6,169	2,200	717	329	677	1,331	11,423
Total ...	...	1,58,000	1,30,387	49,687	14,251	3,501	1,060	10,226	6,480	85,205
<i>Naradigur Circle.</i>										
Nowabakur ...	5th Aug.	30,000	42,430	20,375	1,585	6,507	177	637	4,910	34,191
Dugmurrah ...	5th Aug.	30,000	32,000	12,502	1,474	5,038	Nil	1,258	679	20,951
Roshwar ...	5th Aug.	40,000	37,570	15,918	Nil	1,525	44	173	2,783	20,443
Nurgo ...	5th Aug.	20,000	10,884	4,578	1,996	1,420	134	86	17	8,231
Total ...	...	1,20,000	1,22,884	53,373	5,055	14,490	355	2,154	8,389	83,816
<i>Simrahi and Bulooa Circles.</i>										
Peepra ...	5th Aug.	20,000	21,000	5,061	2,650	1,316	4,095	2,705	4,044	19,871
Pertabgunge ...	5th Aug.	30,000	32,768	15,427	535	502	5,848	1,714	1,765	25,791
Bulooa ...	5th Aug.	20,000	26,200	13,578	2,025	225	795	2,184	226	19,033
Simrahi ...	5th Aug.	40,000	40,872	11,112	1,710	1,717	7,302	2,646	3,202	27,689
Nathpore ...	5th Aug.	10,000	10,000	2,888	278	622	4,466	Nil	156	8,410
Bheemnuggur ...	5th Aug.	5,000	5,110	2,376	Nil	128	1,460	38	729	4,731
Ryeeli Dulgaon ...	5th Aug.	8,000	8,000	3,383	690	377	2,638	Nil	243	7,331
Total ...	...	1,33,000	1,43,950	53,825	7,888	4,887	26,604	9,287	10,365	1,12,856
<i>Ekar and Bongong Circles.</i>										
Ekar ...	5th Aug.	60,000	51,086	13,834	5,650	4,585	2,759	4,405	8,681	39,914
Samani ...	5th Aug.	20,000	20,051	4,964	1,575	2,769	2,879	300	671	13,158
Notha ...	5th Aug.	10,000	10,251	2,758	4,325	349	76	Nil	261	8,769
Bongong ...	5th Aug.	30,000	32,739	10,345	2,542	2,317	4,320	4,715	2,716	26,955
Burgaon ...	5th Aug.	5,000	4,732	Nil	Nil	1,544	32	Nil	1,215	2,791
Putchgachia ...	5th Aug.	20,000	14,372	5,476	1,275	758	319	3,117	2,000	12,945
Moheshi... ..	5th Aug.	10,000	10,059	1,960	3,720	374	2,230	652	738	9,674
Total ...	...	1,55,000	1,43,290	39,337	19,087	13,696	12,615	13,189	16,282	1,14,206
COURT OF WARDS' SUB-DIVISION.										
<i>Naradigur Circle.</i>										
Chandpeepur ...	5th Aug.	11,400	11,482	Nil	9,635	55	1,577	Nil	Nil	11,267
Bhupliac ...	5th Aug.	11,400	11,504	Nil	8,688	332	1,588	Nil	Nil	10,608
Burhura ...	5th Aug.	9,333	9,333	Nil	3,875	524	3,289	Nil	Nil	7,688
Total ...	...	32,133	32,319	Nil	22,198	911	6,454	Nil	Nil	29,563
Grand total ...	...	5,98,133	5,72,830	1,96,222	68,479	37,485	47,088	34,856	41,516	4,25,646

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain at sub-golas up to 5th August 1874.

Name of sub-golas.	From what gola stocked.	Amount stored.	Amount used in house to house relief.	Amount used in light labor work.	Amount sold.	Deficiency in weight.	Total expended.	
Sukpore	Soo pool	2,000	212	.....	.....	{ All the grain stored in these golas was sent out by weight. }	212	
Barwari		2,000	117	.....	.....		117	
Patra		2,000	99	.....	.....		99	
Ghoran		1,000	301	.....	.....		421	
Sukela	Bongong	1,000	293	.....	120	{ All the grain stored in these golas was sent out by weight. }	293	
Bharoli		860	.....	.....	.....		860	
Kidli	Ekar	2,000	88	326	.....		414	
Shapore		2,000	276	.....	.....		276	
Kunda		2,000	386	510	.....		896	
Arraputtee		925	51	280	.....		331	
Gundaul	Tillub	186	186	.....	.....	{ All the grain stored in these golas was sent out by weight. }	186	
Jalai		131	95	.....	.....		95	
Matipore	Simrahi	2,000	7	1,131	.....		1,131	
Dharrahra		2,000	68	1,840	.....		2,000	
Moheshpore		2,000	.....	1,896	.....		1,896	
Barekarewa		2,000	.....	.....	.....		1,998	
Luchmunia	Nathpore	1,764	Details not given.		.....	{ Grain sent out by weight. }	406	
Taumgunge		1,062			.....		346	
Chandpeeper		2,000			.....		1,062*	
Monjha		2,000			112		741	
Dighia	Dugmurra	1,000	129	.....	.....	{ Grain sent out by weight. }	396	
Bhaptihai		1,000	43	.....	.....		129†	
Choghotta	Ruswar and Dugmurra.	1,000	43				{ Grain sent out by weight. }	43
		1,000	393	4	265			662
Total		33,929	3,491	6,274	497	229 *		12,305

The amount shown in column 3 is included in the figures shown in column 5 of the gola return.

* No return received, but Baboo Ramsunker Sen informed me verbally that all had been used.

† Figures for these five golas given to 1st instant.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 3032F., dated Purneah, the 13th August 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending 8th August 1874.

A.

During the past fortnight I have visited Motiharee in Arrareah and Kudbah circles. I everywhere found that the new rice was coming into the market and that old rice from Dacca and the eastern districts and from Calcutta was being brought up and distributed over the country in large quantities.

The crops are everywhere looking well. I noticed that they were particularly fine in pergunnah Teerakharda in the north, and in the eastern part of thana Kudbah.

We have throughout the fortnight been favoured with showers, which have enabled the people to transplant their seedlings for the winter crop. The intervals of sunshine have been favourable for the reaping of the bhadoi, which is now general.

The prices now quoted are for old rice—Purneah 14 seers, Kusbah 14 seers, Kissengunge 16 seers, Arrareah 12 seers.

New rice in some places selling at 18 seers per rupee and dhan at 32 seers.

At Kissengunge the price is 22 seers of new rice, and in some hats 40 seers of dhan per rupee.

The general health of the people is reported to be good everywhere.

The usual statement of grain thefts and dacoities is annexed.

Statement showing the theft of grain reported in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Stations.	No. of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.
		Rs. A. P.
Kissengunge ...	3	7 1 9
Kusbah Amour ...	2	1 1 0
Bahadoorgunge ...	1	3 0 0
Bulrampore ...	1	2 0 0
Sudder ...	2	8 5 0
Gondwarah ...	2	12 0 0
Kalliagunge ...	4	11 8 0
Motiharee ...	3	6 12 0
Arrareah ...	1	0 2 0
Total ...	19	51 13 9

PURNEAH,
The 11th August 1874. }

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

W. KNYVETT, Major,
District Supdt. of Police.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the month of July 1874, and the corresponding months of the years 1872 and 1873, as called for by Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873.

	Dacoity; Headings Nos. 30 & 31, crime return. Corresponding month of July 1872.	Robbery; Headings Nos. 32 and 33, crime return. Month of July 1874.	Theft.			House-breaking and theft.			Total of all four crimes.		
			Heading No. 43, crime return.			Headings Nos. 35 and 36 and 42 of crime return.					
			Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.	Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.	Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.
Head-Quarters Division, Purneah ...	1	...	18	8	7	17	28	17	35	36	25
Sub-Division Kissengunge	..	1	45	7	5	30	7	..	76	14	5
Sub-Division Arrareah... ..	..	...	24	7	1	24	20	4	48	27	5
Total ...	1	1	87	22	13	71	55	21	159	77	35

PURNEAH,
The 5th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

W. O. LEWIS,
Court Inspector.

B.

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed.

It shows only a total of 25,366 persons on the work, or a daily average of 3,624. Payment by the token system has been everywhere introduced on these works and has as yet been found to work well.

A very large number of persons, viz. 13,139 daily, were up to the date of last report still employed by our relief officers. These will soon be materially reduced by recent rules reducing rates of payment; they were fast falling off even before the issue of these rules. Mr. Coles, at Bulrampore, reports that during the fortnight the number of laborers on road had fallen from 700 to 30; this was due, not to reduction of rates, but simply to the people going off of their own accord to work in the field.

The largest number of persons are employed in Arrareah and Kusbah Amour. To both of these places orders for effecting reduction have been sent, as since the cutting of the bhadoi has commenced, the plea that work cannot be obtained in the field is inadmissible.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1874.

Names of works.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.	
			Class I.	Class II, A.	Class II, B.	Total.	Amount of Govern-ment grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					In grain.	In cash.
No. 1. Purneah to Keolgamah.	The whole line of road, about 40 miles in length, has been fixed, and estimate in progress.	1 party ...	1,631	.....	.....	1,631	Mds. Srs. 119 12	Rs. A. P. 313 15 8	The works have been brought to a close on this road, as the portion taken in hand this season has been completed. Between Purneah and the river Belwah, 28 miles in length, the road has been completed, including the embanked portion from Bumbhag to Sirsee, a distance of 11 miles. There now remains a portion of only 8 miles between the river Belwah and Keolgamah which was not put in hand owing to there being heavy rice crops in the ground; this portion will be completed as soon as the crops are cut. The labourers who have been employed on this work, and who wish for further employment, are being drafted on to road No. 5; there are only the professional laborers.	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain tokens where shops have been established for that purpose by the civil officers and where we have used up the balance of rice in the hands of our cashier. As the payment by means of tokens is exactly the same as for cash so often described in these reports, it is not necessary to again allude to it.	Everything is being done by contract; the following being the rates:—Grassing slopes, annas 12 to Rs. 1 per 100 square feet where turf can be procured within one chain of the bank. An extra sum of anna 1 pice 6 to be given for every other chain lead. Dressing tanks and slopes at 6 annas per 100 square feet.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with Government tools; the beldars being the only ones who use their own.	Rs. A. P. 313 15 8	.....
No. 2. Nathpore to Etwarce.	The whole line, 23 miles in length, laid out and levelled; estimate in progress.	7 parties...	13,380	.....	.....	13,380	988 20	2,577 10 8	There is still further decrease in the number of laborers at work on this road, and the greater number of those now employed are professional laborers, as most of the ordinary agricultural class have returned to their usual avocations. A few light showers have fallen during the week, but more rain is now required; in a few places new dhan is being offered for sale in the markets. The cash payment in the column of disbursements has been for contingencies, salaries, none of the laborers being paid otherwise than in grain.	.....	.....	.....	2,461 10 8	136 0 0
No. 3. Kishengunge to Titaiya.	40 miles of old Ganges and Darjeeling road being repaired and estimate sanctioned.	2 parties...	539	.....	.....	539	31 10	83 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 5 4	.....

Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereat.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.	
			Class I.	Class II, A.	Class II, B.	Total.	Amount of Govern-ment grain sold to la-borers	Proceeds of sale.				In grain.	In cash.
							Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	
No. 4, Kis-senunge marking out to Nek-murd.	The whole line laid out and levelled and estimate submitted.	3 parties..	1,275	.....	.....	1,275	78 15	209 0 0	.....	.....	.....	209 0 0	.....
No. 5, Den-grah to Soorkelly.	The whole line has been laid out, levelled, and estimate submitted.	2 parties..	400	.....	.....	400	6 30	18 13 3	.....	.....	.....	18 13 3	.....
No. 6, Den-grah to Bhupia Talpore.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	6 parties...	2,567	.....	.....	2,567	115 20	308 1 6	.....	.....	.....	308 1 6	.....

The general aspect of the country in this part of the district is everything that can be desired; prices of grain have fallen; new dhian is being brought into the market, and the people are in general more contented and hopeful. The laborers on this road are still decreasing, and all of those at present entertained are employed in repairing, dressing and grassing the banks that have been thrown up. The crops look flourishing and there is every prospect of a good harvest.

There is now ample occupation for laborers in the fields, and the rates given by the cultivators offer a much greater attraction to the unprofessional laborers than those given by the Public Works Department.

There has been a very small attendance on this work during the past week, as almost all the laborers have left for works in the fields. As laborers are required to keep the road in order and set the dressing and grassing done on the banks that have been thrown up, I am transporting from road No. 1 the professional laborers who have completed their works there and who are willing to go. The crops are looking well, but the cultivators are beginning to look out for more rain.

A great reduction has taken place since last report in the number of laborers employed on this road, as there is plenty of work going on in the fields, and the rates given by the cultivators are more attractive than ours.

The crops are looking splendid in this part of the district, and new rice is now selling in the market at 16 seers. Real distress, I am convinced, at an end in this part of the country; of course there is the usual poor of the place that can be seen at any time.

No. 7. Bul- rumpore to Tarpore.	The whole line has been laid out and level- led; estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties...	2,836	.....	.....	2,886	179 30-4	479 9 1	The numbers at work on this road remain much the same as last report. Owing to the heavy floods in this part of the district, there have been some extensive repairs to the roads in several places where the bank is high. Right and left of this road, as far as can be seen, the crops are look- ing magnificent and give every promise of a splendid harvest. A considerable reduction has taken place in the number of laborers employed on this road since last report. All of those now at work are en- gaged in dressing and grassing the banks. The crops are looking well in every direction. The laborers employed on the road are only a few engaged in repairs and doing a little dressing to the banks that have been thrown up, where we had a large number employed. The crops are every thing that can be desired and the condition of the people generally highly satis- factory.	479 9 1
No. 9. Kudbah to Barsoe.	The whole line has been laid out and level- led, and esti- mates submit- ted for sanc- tion.	2 parties...	1,614	.....	.....	1,614	69 0	184 5 6	.....	184 5 6
No. 23, Kis- seungunge laid out and to Baha- doorgunge. estimated sub- mitted for sanction.	The whole line laid out and levelled, and estimate sub- mitted for sanction.	1 party ...	153	.....	.....	153	9 25	25 10 8	.....	25 10 8
No. 36-6. Line marked Chownagra out and esti- mate sanction- pore.	Line marked out and esti- mate sanction- pore.	1 party ...	1,275	.....	.....	1,275	42 19	113 4 0	.....	113 4 0
Bahadoor- gunge to Tarabarry.	Line laid out and estimate submitted for sanction.	1 party ...	186	.....	.....	186	3 13	8 14 2	.....	8 14 2

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

C. AND D.

The transport and storage of grain has now been quite completed; grain had been conveyed to the most remote villages, and during the last hard fortnight before the bhadoi came in could be obtained without difficulty.

The golas, both Government and relief minor golas, have all stood well. I have not heard of or seen one which has not answered well the purpose for which it was built.

The train of transport ponies is now being gradually broken up.

Mr. Perry reports that he has sent away 550 out of 600 which he was working. A register has been kept of all these animals and their owners. Contractors now know their business and a useful system has been organized.

E.

No advances were made during the fortnight.

F.

The returns of persons in receipt of charitable relief look very large. The numbers are however, less than last fortnight, being 27,192. It must be remembered that the period now under report is that which many persons said would be the hardest in the whole year. The relief officers and their subordinates had reached the most remote villages, and many people who had received the supplies on being sent away from the works are entered.

At the Sudder the numbers in receipt of relief are larger than in any other circle. This had attracted my notice before the receipt of the late circular, and the lists have been carefully scrutinized; from Dengrah, Lieutenant Thornton reports that distress has entirely ceased, except among the very poor classes of professional beggars, and that new rice is being brought into the markets, Government rice being only saleable in very small quantities.

There appears to have been no extravagant charitable distribution here; nor has there at Kudba, where all relief works have now been stopped.

From Kudba Amour the returns are not satisfactory, but recent reports show that matters are now on a better footing.

In Bulrampore and Kishengunge the number of village relief tickets is small; the crops are here most magnificent, and Lieutenant Coles and Mr. Craven both report that distress has quite ceased.

From Arrareah the reports were last fortnight very alarming, but I found on visiting the circle that they were exaggerated. The number of laborers on the roads was very large, but will soon be reduced. I noticed no distress among them. They were mostly working at task works, trying to complete some very useful roads which have been laid out and nearly finished.

There is in the eastern and northern pergunnahs of the circle still a demand for Government grain, as there is not much bhadoi grown here.

In Nepal there is scarcely anything but aghani, which is much more backward than our crops. I am glad to say that the supply if stored will meet all demands.

The returns called for in Government letter No. 4640—S.R., dated 22nd July, will follow.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 8,06,608-2-8 + 26,107-15-10 = 8,32,716-2-6.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	10,468	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plants	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	4,72,563	15	7
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	74,725	0	0
„ to zemindars to assist their ryots	39,400	0	0
„ to Lieut. Coles on account of pay	150	0	0
Office establishment	1,514	2	7
„ contingencies	3,046	12	1
Gola establishment	5,043	15	9
„ contingencies	77	0	0
Advanced for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0
„ for cart tracks	1,500	0	0
Construction of golas	26,080	5	9
„ of goladar's house	148	6	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Deputation allowances—			
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer	957	2	3
„ H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant district grain officer	200	0	0
„ D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	561	0	0

1,718 2 3

Total 8,32,716 2 6

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Transport of grain—						
Advanced to Mr. J. A. Craven, sub-divisional officer, Kissengunge, on account of transport of grain	784	1	6			
Payments made to contractors on account of cart-hire and commission	146	11	3			
				930	12	9
Office Establishment				332	0	0
„ contingencies				181	5	4
Gola establishment				1,080	1	2
„ contingencies				10	12	0
Deputation allowances—						
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer	200	0	0			
„ H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant do.	200	0	0			
„ D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	187	0	0			
„ R. Money, Esq., transport officer	200	0	0			
				787	0	0

Total 3,321 15 3

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadoor, at his Zemindaries in the District of Purneah, for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF RELIEF CENTRES.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Amount advanced to ryots without interest on account of value of seeds, rice, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Hossengunge, including Khunoah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	1,845	454	2,470	176.42	2,278 14 0
Chowkee Nurgudda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	1,794	234	2,184	156.00	.....
Kudbah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	2,068	680	3,025	258.92	1,262 2 0†
Arrareah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	1,199	313	1,713	122.35	1,782 2 0
Luchmipore, including Toolseeah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260	6,990	4,290	12,540	895.71	4,064 0 0‡
Purneah—											
Hindoos ...	387	209	136	732	52.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedans ...	611	729	519	1,859	132.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rampore Koodurkuttee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366 0 0
Total ...	998	938	655	2,591	185.06	2,967	14,494	5,971	22,532	1609.40	9,753 2 0
Total of Col. No. 5 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1794.46	.....

* For 3 fortnights.

† For 2 fortnights.

‡ For 2 fortnights.

PURNEAH,
The 11th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

RAMCHUND SATIAH,
Supdg. Agent,
For RAI LUCHMIPUT SING BAHADOOR.

Return of Sick and Infirms treated in Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF POOR-HOUSES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Kudbah ...	14	50	64	55	...	...	...	9	The two deaths at Dholebujja were from dysentery. The Kishengunge relief officer has been called on to explain the cause of the two deaths reported from Kishengunge.
Sunkurpore ...	28	71	99	63	...	2	...	34	
Kishengunge ...	12	4	16	2	...	...	2	12	
Barsoe ...	...	23	23	4	...	...	...	19	
Bulrampore ...	15	20	35	10	2	4	...	19	
Dholebujja ...	20	52	72	48	...	...	2	22	
Bahadoorgunge ...	14	42	56	35	3	1	...	17	
Total ...	103	262	365	217	5	7	4	132	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
			By sales to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder ... { As per last return			16,984	3,287	13,133	6,982	40,386
{ During the fortnight		7,815	6,588	948	.....	107	7,643
Dengrah ... { As per last return			17,018	1,434	11,768	2,172	32,392
{ During the fortnight		19,590	1,517	634	.....	10	2,161
Kusbah Amour ... { As per last return			17,841	3,256	7,490	7,255	35,842
{ During the fortnight		5,723	1,712	460	10	1,428	3,610
Bulrampore ... { As per last return			29,067	2,397	80	2,659	34,153
{ During the fortnight		15,245	.....	455	.....	879	1,334
Kudbah ... { As per last return			8,998	1,978	17,111	3,548	31,635
{ During the fortnight		5,705	3,556	193	.....	500	4,249
Bahadoorgunge ... { As per last return			21,799	6,160	5,341	13,990	47,290
{ During the fortnight		3,167	2,914	1,648	4,293	763	9,617
Kalliangunge ... { As per last return			8,185	1,612	1,279	848	11,924
{ During the fortnight		1,986	779	408	479	217	1,883
Kissengunge ... { As per last return			23,648	6,062	3,598	10,047	43,365
{ During the fortnight		17,226	3,696	785	.....	540	5,921
Arrareah ... { As per last return			25,647	36,817	63,785	19,535	1,45,544
{ During the fortnight		9,005	5,461	2,630	439	500	9,030
Despatched from Maldah.							
" from Godagaree.							
Total as per last return			1,60,187	63,003	1,23,475	67,006	4,22,761
Total during the fortnight			85,462	26,223	8,161	4,943	44,548
Grand Total			1,95,410	71,164	1,28,090	72,039	4,67,309

Memorandum showing the Daily Average of Persons Relieved during the Fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date.	AT CENTRES.		In Poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labour tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sales of grain under clause 9, para. 3 of relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
		By cooked food.	By uncooked food.								
Sudder		132	2,446	30	338	377	8	18	.....	.....	5,349
Dengrah		6	.....	2	208	.....	23	9	.....	48	296
Kusbah Amour		192	.....	7	537	5,154	15	23	.....	47	5,975
Kudbah				1	746	102	.....	.....	.....	1	3,371
Bulrampore		87	240	.....	279	2,732	.....	.....	.....	33	850
Kishengunge			454	6	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,692
Kalliangunge			307	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391
Bahadoorgunge			1,837	10	30	2,709	80	.....	.....	.....	563
Arrareah		19	396	140	1,000	4,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,791
Total	..	607	5,680	196	5,265	13,139	126	50	.....	129	27,192

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 7th August 1874.

Area of sub-division	...	4,951 square miles.
Population	...	17,14,796 persons
Number of relief circles	...	9
Number of villages	...	4,179
Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—		
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates	...	4,000
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency	...	13,139
Total	...	17,139
Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief	...	21,617
Number of known cases of starvation death—		
Up to date of last return	...	7*
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, so far as known	...	1,794†

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. By sale to laborers	67,096	4,943	72,039
2. Ditto to public	1,69,187	26,223	1,95,410
3. In charitable relief	63,003	8,161	71,164
4. Advanced to ryots	1,23,475	5,221	1,28,696
Total	4,22,761	44,548	4,67,309

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works other than those under the Public Works Department in the District of Purneah, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Sudder road	2,668	2,339	269	5,276	191	167	19	377	64	...	...	64	
Kusbah Amour road	846	33,950	16,404	51,200	60	2,425	1,172	3,657	74	3,136	1,638	4,848	
Kudbah { Road ... } { Tank ... }	Return not received.												
Bulrampore road	16,329	19,156	7,784	43,269	1,164	1,342	534	3,040	...	...	...	...	
Kishengunge { Road ... } { Tank ... }	Return not received.												
Kalliangunge { Road ... } { Tank ... }	Return not received.												
Bahadoorgunge road	13,495	4,524	5,917	23,936	1,522	405	601	2,708	606	838	1,241	2,685	
Arrareah road	19,505	25,499	11,070	56,074	1,393	1,881	701	4,065	870	1,068	401	2,339	
Total number employed	52,943	85,488	41,444	179,755	4,330	6,310	3,227	13,867	1,614	5,042	3,280	9,936	

* One death erroneously reported last fortnight is struck off.

† Includes Rai Lachmiput Sing's return, formerly separately reported.

No. 833—S.R., dated Nya Doomka, the 11th August 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., c.s., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Narrative for the Fortnight ending August 9th.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I have no information of much value about the state of the bazars, except what the price currents give. Mr. Stewart says,—“The favorable prospects of the ensuing bhadoi crop have had their influence on the markets.”

The Godda Officer writes,—“Supplies in the markets are pretty nearly equal to the local demand;” but he adds that “15 or 20 maunds of rice cannot be had in a single day in one hat.”

In Deogurh supplies are sufficient and prices easy. There are no complaints from any part of Doomka.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been—

Doomka	..	..	9.81	
Deogurh	..	..	5.93	
Rajmehal	..	..	1.2	Rajmehal notation not understood. Godda figures not received for last week; rainfall reported slight.
Godda	..	..	2.0	
Jamtara	..	..	9.2	

The late heavy rain in Doomka came exactly when it was most wanted. The sunshine had done immense good to the Indian corn; and the want of rain was being felt on the high lands to finish transplanting. The late rain has set all the people hard at work transplanting, and has come just in time to fill the grain of the Indian corn.

From Deogurh reports are as good as possible. Mr. Wilmot says that, if the late rains do not fail, a better year could not be asked for than this promises to be.

Mr. Wood writes from Moheshpore,—“There has been no rain for the last 8 or 9 days. Transplanting of paddy more or less stopped except in the very low lands. Advantage has been taken of this weather by Sonthals to plough high lands for til and surguja oil seeds. The Indian-corn crop promises most favorably. Some few fields will be gathered in another week to ten days. The bhadoi dhan has suffered from the recent very dry weather, and should we not have rain in a few days, the yield on the higher lands will be but small.

It is likely the Moheshpore country, or rather South Sultanabad, got a share of our late rain, which came up from the east and south-east, and appears to have been very heavy to our north-east.

Mr. Stewart writes,—“There has not been much rain since my last report, but the weather cannot be pronounced unfavorable.” More rain is in some places wanted for transplanting. East of the hills there has been, perhaps, less rain than there should have been; but in the Damin there has been no lack of it, and there is every prospect of a good bhadoi and aghani crop in that tract, and I may say everywhere at present.”

I have had two reports from Godda, one from Colonel Moore, dated the 5th, and the regular narrative from the sub-division, dated the 6th. I shall quote the two side by side.

Colonel Moore says,—“From personal observation and enquiries, I fear the maize (janera) crop in the district, more especially from Godda to Barahat, will yield a poor return. An eight-anna crop all round would not be an exaggeration of the failure. Transplanting operations have been suspended, and the young rice not looking well.”

Baboo Omesh Chundra Banerjee, who writes the fortnightly, says,—“There has been a deficiency in the rainfall during the last fortnight; and although the light showers which have fallen throughout the sub-division have prevented any injury being done to the growing crops, cultivation of the himanta or late rice has been, to a certain extent, impeded, and in some places nearly stopped. This want of rain, which is favorable only to the janera, is beginning to make itself felt by causing the mahajuns to stay their hands, and also delay in transplanting, which proves ultimately detrimental to the late rice. If, however, copious showers of rain fall within the next week, no sensible harm will be done, though there will be cause for very great anxiety if it holds off much longer. Sugarcane, murwa, and kodo, which occupy no small area, as well as janera, are however looking remarkably healthy.”

I have quoted at length to show what different views two persons can take of the same fact. It is plain that the break in the rains was long and nearly complete in Godda, and that it had not ceased when these reports were written. This is the one undoubted fact. It is also unquestionable that unless rain falls in Godda soon, much damage will be done; but on every other point the two reports are contradictory. I may say that from Godda to Barahat is a great rice country; very little janera is grown.

The Godda maize country is nearly all inside the Daman.

Mr. Boerresen reports damage done to janera by insects.

The Jamtara narrative came in this morning. Mr. Hand, after a good deal of minute detail, says,—“The 6th and 7th proved splendid wet weather. The rain came just in time to save everything, and I hope to make up for, and counterbalance, the effects of the late drought. Transplanting was commenced with renewed vigour, and the weather promises to keep wet for some days longer. The rain on the 6th and 7th was 5.7 inches. The sum

total of all this therefore is, that though there has been cause for great anxiety, still the crops as they now stand have not been very materially injured. Makai will yield a full 14-annas crop, if not more. The earlier sowings indicate being ready for consumption by the end of this month." "Dhan is promising."

The small grains, gundli, murwa, and kodo, are all reported good, but not widely sown. Gundli will be ready to cut in ten days.

The prospects generally are about these.

In Doomka high-land planting is a little late. Everything else is as good as possible. We wanted heavy rain after the dry weather, and we have got it.

In Deogurh the weather has been very seasonable : with the best results on the crops up to date.

The Rajmehal Damin is as well off as Doomka and Deogurh.

In Moheshpore, the crops are earlier and more forward than elsewhere. Up to a short time ago the weather was perhaps more favorable than anywhere else. Now heavy rain is wanted.

In Godda the weather has been less favorable than in other places ; and now heavy rain is wanted, and very soon.

Up to date, as far as I can judge, crops are unusually good, except in Godda ; and with favorable weather from this on, we have every chance of a bumper season.

There is nothing to report about misery, starvation, or crime.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Our numbers show an increase which has not been accounted for.

The Godda Officer writes,—“ Payments in grain are being made in almost all the works.”

I do not know why he does not specify and explain the exceptions.

Mr. Stewart writes,—“ The establishments have almost been withdrawn, and accounts are now being closed.” His works are not only being closed, but are nearly finished.

From Jamtara Mr. Hand writes that his short supply of grain forced him to stop his works a good deal. He has been selling, and making large advances, distributing in charity, and paying altogether in grain, and therefore getting rid of his grain fast. He has had to cut one large tank and a bund for irrigation. The tank will now be cleaned and deepened.

I do not think it likely that our labor numbers will decrease very much more. We shall probably let 2,000 or 3,000 more go, and continue to employ from 6,000 to 8,000 on the sub-divisions and head-quarter roads.

C.—TRANSPORT.

Mr. Stewart reports a small private importation of 300 maunds into Rajmehal.

D.—STORAGE.

During the fortnight 5,555 maunds have been stored at Rajmehal. Arrangements are being made to store an additional 25,000 maunds at Pirpointee for Godda. About 1,000 maunds have been received in Deogurh from Calcutta, and 1,110 maunds in Jamtara.

E.—ADVANCES.

It is time that I should say a word generally about advances. In this direction our policy has been cut out for us. Officers occasionally make remarks about the necessity for advances. This generally means the people's capacity for advances, which may be called unlimited. Grain advances have been made in Godda, Rajmehal, Sultanabad and Jamtara, to a considerable extent, and to a very slight extent indeed in Deogurh, Belpatta, and Hendua. The cry for advances was about equally strong all over the district. A great deal of confidence has all along been placed in the local officer's opinion ; and the result is that advances have been made in the most unequal manner. The quantity appears generally to be a function of the quantity in store and the officer's fancy.

Thus the crops in North Godda were a good deal the worst of any in the district. All over Godda advances have been freely made : partly because there happened to be good reserve store in Godda.

The crops in Sultanabad were very much better. Still in Sultanabad large advances have been made.

In Ambar affairs were pretty much the same as in Sultanabad. The zemindar has taken 1,000 maunds out of complement to the Sarkar, but does not want it.

In Hendua the Sonthals were clamorous and were beginning to look riotous. When they were told that they would get no advances of any kind from the Government, and must pay the usual interest to their zemindar and mahajuns, they shut up and went home. I had no rice in Doomka to give them, and made a virtue of necessity. At the same time I was very confident that the ryots were in no great danger.

In Belpatta driblets of advances have been made.

In Mohammadabad none have been made.

Jamtara was near the railway. A loud cry of distress was raised in April. Rice was imported, and much of it has been spent in advances. I am pretty confident now that Jamtara could have escaped with much less help than it got.

It will have been observed that no officer in the district has discovered a death from starvation; and that relief operations everywhere have been pronounced excellently timed and admirably successful.

I am afraid we have proved too much. My sub-divisional officers are, with one exception, greatly and provokingly in arrears with me; and I am horribly in arrear with the Commissioner in general work; therefore we have not succeeded in completely keeping our balance under the new strain. There is no doubt great efforts have been made in relief works, but nearly every officer says, with a sigh of satisfaction, that he has been just able to prevent famine.

I don't believe in this nicety of work. The fact of there having been no famine in the district up to date, taken with the fact that we have by no means nicely adjusted the rest of our work, proves that our action in relief has been a great deal more than sufficient, and I am bound to say so at once. At considerable expense we have greatly lightened distress, and got a good deal of very good and useful work done in roads, bunds, and tanks. But if we had been on the verge of famine in a dozen places, we must have gone in somewhere.

The necessity of making advances is next to impossible to estimate. Any number of people will jump at the chance. Eagerness to take advances is absolutely no criterion of anything.

When other signs of famine appear, advances are a good way of meeting it; but other ways, such as giving cooked food and giving work, are tests as well as ways of relief, and I am afraid many officers forget the difference.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The Godda Officer writes,—“The daily average of persons relieved during the fortnight is 133 by cooked food, and 1,575 by uncooked rations;” this is all wrong. Receivers of uncooked rations ought to be the very few “bhadra lok,” who make out a decent claim to have their “izzut” regarded. If only 133 are badly off enough to eat our boiled rice, we may very nearly shut up relief. I shall have the greater part of the 1,575 people struck off the roll.

Mr. Hand is doing better. His daily average of people on cooked food is 936, and on uncooked 528.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

These are given in a separate sheet. The cash payments all explain themselves, except in Godda. I have already said that the Godda officer has not given details.

List shewing the average of daily laborers on roads under Civil Officers, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.	No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.
1.	Godda and Barahaut Road ...	1,329	19.	Lokandia Bund ...	23
2.	Godda Tanks ...	285	20.	Mohagama ditto ...	138
3.	Bandar Chuah Bund ...	100	21.	Haripore ditto ...	69
4.	Chandna ditto ...	134	22.	Noonphoree ditto ...	121
5.	Talberia ditto ...	72	23.	Komuldiha ditto ...	18
6.	Sonepore ditto ...	144	24.	Kobra ditto ...	62
7.	Lekarmarra ditto ...	70	25.	Bunglia ditto ...	25
8.	Parsa ditto ...	46	26.	Beharee ditto ...	61
9.	Meharowa ditto ...	88	27.	Becha ditto ...	97
10.	Simra Tank ...	83	28.	Sreepore ditto ...	71
11.	Kandooah ditto ...	70	29.	Pathra village Road ...	48
12.	Lohandia ditto ...	83	30.	Simrahor Korosonha Bund ...	60
13.	Bhora Bund ...	70	31.	Barmah Bund ...	51
14.	Gobra ditto ...	82	32.	Pandooah ditto ...	36
15.	Gopalpore ditto ...	126	33.	Amarpore ditto ...	4
16.	Churhurbona ditto ...	32			
17.	Amba ditto ...	53			
18.	Ranidih ditto ...	83			
				Total ...	3,834

RAJMEHAL SUB-DIVISION.

1.	Road from Sahibgunge to Barhait ...	393	11.	Khyrasole Bund ...	6
2.	Madansahee Tank ...	6	12.	Futtehpore ditto ...	1
3.	Panchgarh Bund ...	63	13.	Kurampore ditto ...	93
4.	Boha or Jamin ditto ...	12	14.	Dankooni ditto ...	10
5.	Simuljuri ditto ...	105	15.	Mairaparah Road ...	2
6.	Hadaff Road ...	123	16.	Doodhkole ditto ...	24
7.	Tinpahar Road ...	66	17.	Barhait Tank ...	126
8.	Doodhkole or Chitan Bund ...	64			
9.	Sole Bund ...	24			
10.	Barmessia ditto ...	1			
				Total ...	1,119

DEOGURH SUB-DIVISION.

No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.	No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.
1.	Modhupur to Pathrole Feeder Road	44	7.	Jagdishpur	23
2.	Jessidih and Robini Feeder Road	31	8.	Tek Bohear	12
3.	Mudundih Bund	20			
4.	Brijopur	42		Total	240
5.	Niadih	32			
6.	Nogee	36			

DOOMKA HEAD-QUARTERS.

1.	Kutchery New Road	29	4.	Bazar Drain	1
2.	Opening out earth round new planted trees,	4			
3.	Filling up holes	3		Total	37

BENAGARHIA.

1.	Road from Benagarhia to Kalipathar	...	...	...	...	808
2.	Tank in Ghotukpore	...	...	...	...	276
3.	Bandh in Phulpahari	...	...	...	...	233
4.	Road from Benagarhia to Soolunga	...	...	...	...	251
				Total	...	1,368

MOHESHPORE.

1.	For turfing sides of Englishpara Tank	...	...	...	...	54
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JAMTARA SUB-DIVISION.

1.	Gaichand	...	...	...	...	44	
2.	Moochigurhi	...	...	...	...	43	
3.	Dakinbahal	...	...	...	...	14	
4.	Kuruka	...	...	...	...	69	
5.	Ladua	...	...	...	...	91	
6.	Chakri	...	...	...	...	22	
7.	Majhia	...	...	...	...	45	
8.	Kulhore	...	...	...	...	35	Closed on the 1st August.
9.	Saherdal	...	...	...	...	14	
10.	Situlpore	...	...	...	...	42	Closed on the 27th July.
11.	Kangai	...	...	...	...	66	
12.	Upper bandha	...	...	...	...	16	Re-opened on the 28th for completion.
13.	Moorgatona	...	...	...	...	15	
14.	Ghatty	...	...	...	...	41	
15.	Road to Railway Station	...	...	...	...	58	
16.	Deojore	...	...	...	...	45	Closed from the 29th July.
17.	Nala	...	...	...	...	55	
18.	Delheria	...	...	...	...	15	
19.	Patharghatty	...	...	...	...	70	
20.	Searketia	...	...	...	...	54	
21.	Amlajore	...	...	...	...	10	Closed from 29th July.
22.	Karya	...	...	...	...	30	
23.	Bindapathar	...	...	...	...	33	
24.	Palajoria	...	...	...	...	17	
25.	Pakuria	...	...	...	...	14	Closed from the 28th July.
26.	Geria	...	...	...	...	14	
27.	Mohenpore	...	...	...	...	21	
28.	Kundahit	...	...	...	...	185	Closed from the 28th July.
29.	Bancatty	...	...	...	...	48	Closed on the 18th July.
30.	Khorian	...	...	...	...	46	
31.	Cart Road	...	...	...	...	138	
32.	Khejoori	...	...	...	...	94	
33.	Bagdohari	...	...	...	...	141	
34.	Salka	...	...	...	...	92	
35.	Afzulpore	...	...	...	...	92	
36.	Jamjuri	...	...	...	...	31	
37.	Chowkhonda	...	...	...	...	3	
38.	Jolhai	...	...	...	...	73	
39.	Talpakuria	...	...	...	...	86	
40.	Ashna	...	...	...	...	27	
41.	Dhaosonia	...	...	...	...	89	
42.	Paharady	...	...	...	...	71	
				Total	...	2,209	

MEMORANDUM.

	Average No. of laborers.
Godda Sub-division	3,834
Rajmehar	1,119
Deogarh	240
Dumka	37
Maheshpore	54
Benagorhia	1,363
Jamtara	2,209
As per Executive Engineer's Progress Report	3,079
Total	11,935

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Amount of expenditure.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative	...	...	1,97,565 9 2½
Expenditure during the fortnight—			
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 1st August 1874	2,440 14 11½		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 8th August 1874	1,373 9 9	3,814 8 8½(a)	
Godda Sub-division for the fortnight ending 1st August 1874—			
Godda and Barahat road	2,073 11 5		
Godda tank	362 6 3		
Bander Chua bund	251 11 0		
Chandua	254 11 6		
Talberia	165 0 0		
Sonepore	242 10 4½		
Lakarmara	166 7 6		
Parsa	58 10 0		
Mohagama	154 13 10½		
Simra tank	150 14 6		
Kendua	118 3 0		
Lohandia	120 7 0		
Whora bund	235 12 3		
Gobra	104 9 6		
Gopalpore	50 9 0		
Chiharboni	67 11 9		
Amba	44 12 0		
Ranidi	246 12 9		
Lohandia	157 8 6		
Mahagama	263 6 0		
Haripore	8 10 0		
Nonphore	62 1 6		
Kamaldiha	9 3 0		
Kobra	70 13 10½		
Banglia	154 14 0		
Behari	148 14 6		
Bacha	53 3 9		
Sripore	118 5 0		
Pathra village road	85 4 6		
Simra or Karsamba bund	306 9 4½		
Barma bund	110 11 6		
Pandha	84 12 6		
Amarpore bund	4 8 0	6,508 11 10(b)	
Rajmahal Sub-division from 9th July to 5th August 1874—			
To Engineers in charge, Public Works Department	7,022 0 7		
To Cashiers in Civil Department	800 0 0		
Transport of grain to several stations	175 3 6		
On account of abatement, contingencies and storage of gola	76 15 6	8,074 3 7(c)	
Deogarh Sub-division for the week ending 25th July 1874—			
Modhupore Feeder road	15 0 0	15 0 0(d)	
Dumka Sub-division under Mr. W. M. Smith for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
New cutcherry road	13 12 6		
Bazar drain and fencing, new planted trees, &c.	37 2 6		
Purchase of bamboo frames	19 2 0	70 1 0 (e)	
Under Revd. H. P. Boerresew from 19th July to 8th August 1874—			
Road from Benagaria to Kalipathar	1,133 0 0		
Tank in Ghatakpore	521 0 0		
Bund in Foolpahari	432 0 0		
Road from Benagaria to Sulunga	435 0 0	2,521 0 0 (f)	
Jamtara relief circle from 8th July to 7th August 1874	...	8,865 15 10½ (g)	
Sudder Office expenditure during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
Paid for Jamtara relief establishment for June 1874	1,957 14 11		
for Mohespore relief establishment for July 1874	174 8 9		
travelling allowance to ministerial officers employed on relief works	164 8 0		
for construction of a gola at Dumka	73 4 0		
toll hire for carts sent to Cynthia to bring rice	31 8 0		
for transport of grain, &c.	166 4 3		
Deputy Commissioner's office establishment for July 1874	432 3 8		
Dumka gola establishment for July 1874	64 6 8		
Special dak establishment for June and July 1874	136 15 3		
Cooly hire for conveying letters from 5th June to 31st July 1874	34 4 0		
Extra allowance to Mr. Stewart of Rajmahal from 1st March to 15th June 1874 at Rs. 150 per mensem	525 0 0	3,760 13 6	33,630 6 6 (h)
Grand Total	...	...	2,31,195 15 8½
Expenditure under Court of Wards for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874			29 11 0
Advance.	Rs. A. P.		
Advanced to Mr. Hand, relief officer Jamtara, for relief works	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Sub-Deputy at Kundahit for transport of grain	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Mr. Hand, of Jamtara, for purchase of office furniture	50 0 0		
Advanced to Extra Assistant Commissioner, Godda, for relief works	50,401 3 6		
Advanced to relief officer, Jamtara	700 0 0		
	53,151 3 6		
(a) In grain	Rs. A. P.	(f) Paid all in grain.	Rs. As. P.
In cash	3,582 3 1	(g) In grain	8,862 15 10½
	232 5 7½	In cash	13 0 0
	3,814 8 8½		8,868 15 10½
(b) Details not received.		(h) In grain	21,222 1 11½
(c) In grain	6,200 0 0	In cash	5,899 8 8½
In cash	1,874 3 7		27,121 10 0
	8,074 3 7	Details not received for	6,508 11 10
(d) All in grain.			33,630 6 6
(e) In grain	50 15 0		
In cash	19 2 0		
	70 1 0		

Daily average of persons receiving Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending 9th August 1874.

1. Rajmehal Sub-division	...	188.14	6. Moheshpore	...	94.66
2. Godda Sub-division	...	1,708	7. Jamtara	...	1,192
3. Pakour	...	149.21			
4. Dumka head-quarters	...	30.64	Total	...	3,365.00
5. Deoghurh Sub-division	...	2.35			

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

Price-current of food-grains in the Sonthal Pergunnah District for the week ending 8th August 1874.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Doomka head-quarters	11	11	12	12	13
Noonihaut	12	11	...	15	15
Pakour	16	12½	...	...	17
Moheshpore	...	11	...	...	15
Rajmehal Sub-division	14	9	...	...	15
Sahibgunge	14	13	17	17	16
Barhait	...	10	...	16	...
Deoghur Sub-division	12½	12	...	15	28
Pathrole	...	14	...	...	15
Kurron	12	15	...	16	14
Rohini	12	13	...	14	18
Godda Sub-division	...	11	...	15½	15½
Saronee	11	12	...	16	...
Pathargama	12½	11½	...	13½	13½

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a.) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	45,949	11	5
(b.) By sale to the public	14,086	3	13½
(c.) In charitable relief	2,168	1	13½
Advance to ryots	63,722	10	10
	1,25,925	27	9½
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	1,02,003	31	½
Ditto during the fortnight	23,921	36	9
Total	1,25,925	27	9½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the Southal Pergunnahs for the Fortnight ending 9th August 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Doomka	9th Aug. 1874	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.	
D'oghur	1st "		3,000	413 23 3½	12 15 4	907 7 14	642 18 6	1,975 24 11½	3,000	1,500	
Rajmahal	1st "		2,000	40 11 0	6 18 0	375 0 0	472 24 0	894 13 0	.....	...	
Godda	1st "		48,555	15,755 35 6½	215 38 12	16,700 10 8	4,979 7 3½	37,651 8 14	.....	5,000	
Moheshpore	8th "	2,03,400	85,000	4,504 11 12½	1,302 9 8½	23,797 32 0	22,307 10 0½	51,911 23 5½	.....	5,000	
Jamtara	7th "		22,000	1,905 15 2	125 34 8	18,108 7 8	283 29 8	20,323 6 10	.....	.....	
	20th July "		18,036	894 8 15½	505 8 12½	3,783 32 12	8,046 20 8½	13,169 31 1½	3,000	.....	

JOHN FOXWELL,
Offg. Deputy Commr., Southal Pergunnahs.

DOOMKA; DEPT. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 11th August 1874.

SONTHAL PERGUN

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Names of Roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice.			
				Class L.	Class II.A.	Class II.B.	Total.	Quantity indentured.	Quantity issued.	Value thereof.	From what Gola.
1	Doomka and Jamtara road.	Estimate in progress; survey and level done.	Works opened on almost all the miles.	5,520	.....	.....	5,520	.....	147 mds. 1 sr., 3 cks.	Rs. A.P. 397 6 9	Jamtara and Wooperbandha.
3	Deoghur to Jourmoundi.	Nil	192,962 cubic feet. Earth-work.	5,713 or 99.48 per cent.	.....	30 or 52 per cent.	5,743	232 mds.	165 mds., 8 srs.	413 0 0	Deoghur
6	Teenpahar and Borio road.	.....	.....	5, or 22 per cent.	2,251 or 99.78 per cent.	.....	2,256	.....	71 mds., 10 srs., 8 cks.	178 12 9	.....
7	Borio and Protap-pore road.	.....	.....	3,609 or 87.87 per cent.	498 or 12.13 per cent.	.....	4,107	.....	180 mds., 7 srs., 10 cks.	453 8 0	.....
10	Metalling Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	172 or 8.83 per cent.	1,776 or 91.17 per cent.	.....	1,948	.....	99 mds., 30 srs., 8 cks.	268 12 6	Doomka
13	Repairs to ditto...	.....	.....	75 or 32.61 per cent.	155 or 67.39 per cent.	.....	230	.....	10 mds., 7 srs., 12 cks.	25 7 9	Ditto
14	Bahowa & Barhait road.	7 miles	7 miles	549 or 43.81 per cent.	704 or 56.19 per cent.	.....	1,253	.....	49 mds., 8 srs.	123 0 0	.....
16	Pakour & Heeran-pore road.	Ditto	Ditto	360 or 92.78 per cent.	28 or 7.22 per cent.	.....	388	.....	56 mds., 13 srs.	150 0 0	.....
17	Doomka Station road.	.....	.....	.....	178, or cent per cent.	.....	178	.....	10 mds., 7 srs., 14 cks.	25 7 10	.....
22	Moheshpore and Doomka road.	.....	.....	195, or cent per cent.	.....	.....	195	.....	11 mds., 24 srs.	29 0 0	Moheshpore
31	Bund at Katikoond	.....	.....	1,295 or 88.94 per cent.	161, or 11.06 per cent.	.....	1,456	53 mds., 30 srs., 15 cks.	53 mds., 30 srs., 15 cks.	135 8 6	Doomka
32	Bund at Boari	.....	.....	549 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	549	.....	26 mds., 34 srs., 12 cks.	75 12 0	.....

NAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 1st August 1874.

Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
Supply of Government rice on all the places where works opened.	Healthy and strong. No symptoms of distress or scarcity prevails now.	Twice weekly, made in rice.	From 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied from Department.	Rs. As. P. In rice ... 397 6 9 In cash ... 12 2 9 Total ... 409 9 6	
Ditto	Coolies are generally strong and healthy. The prospect of next Jonora crop is not satisfactory; paddy cultivation is in progress. Weather not favorable.	Twice a week in grain orders and grain tokens, except broken parts of rupee.	As. 4 per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Ditto	In rice ... 359 0 0 In tokens ... 54 0 0 In cash ... 17 4 6 Total ... 430 4 6	Explanation has been called for, for payment in grain orders.
Ditto	Healthy; less rain during past few days; the people are still engaged in cultivation. It is reported that rice cannot be got to pay more.	Every 3rd day by sub-cashier and moodies.	As. 4 to 5 per 100 cubic feet, daily labor— As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 178 12 9 In cash ... 89 5 14 Total ... 268 1 104	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 453 8 0 In cash ... 22 5 0 Total ... 475 43 0	
Ditto	Healthy. No weak person has yet appeared.	Daily coolies every 2nd day and contract coolies twice a week.	Digging kunkur as. 5, carts as. 8. Daily labor— As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 268 12 6 In cash ... 0 9 0 Total ... 269 5 6	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 25 7 9	
Ditto	Healthy; less rain during past few days. People are still engaged in cultivation.	Ditto	Contract work from 4 as. to 6 as. per c. ft. Daily labour— As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 123 0 0 In cash ... 6 11 3 Total ... 129 11 3	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 150 0 0 In cash ... 13 6 3 Total ... 163 6 3	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 25 7 10	
Government rice all along the works.	Healthy. No rain since past few days.	Every 3rd day by sub-cashiers and moodies.	As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 29 0 0 In cash ... 3 7 0 Total ... 32 7 0	Works stopped; only turfing is going on.
Ditto	Healthy	Ditto	Contract work from as. 4 to 8 per 100 cubic feet. Daily labor— As. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 133 8 6	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 75 12 0	
Total					In rice ... 2,275 12 1 In cash ... 165 2 104	
Grand Total					2,440 14 114	

SONTHAL PER

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice issued to laborers.			
				Class I—Contract.	Class II A—Daily.	Class II B.	Total.	Names of golas.	Quantity of rice wanted.	Quantity of rice issued.	Value thereon.
1	Doomka to Jamtara road.	Estimate being prepared, levelling and surveying completed.	Works opened on the 16th, 15th, 27th, 20th, 31st and 40th completed; 20th, 21st, 26th, and 32nd miles half completed; work in progress, 1st, 3rd, 9th and 16th; 36th and 39th are also in progress.	6,321	.....	.....	6,321	Ooperband and Jamtara.	165 mds., 25 seers.	165 mds., 25 srs.	Rs. A. P. 410 7 9
3	Deoghur to Jurmoondce road.	Nil	113,691 cubic feet of earth-work.	5,133, or 99·62 per cent.	.....	18 or 38 per cent.	5,151	Deoghur ...	101 mds., 24 seers.	101 mds., 24 srs.	254 0 0
6	Teenpahar and Burio road.	Complete project	Completely opened ...	770	.....	.....	770	.....	36 mds., 9 srs., 94 chks.	36 mds., 9 srs., 94 chks.	91 14 0
7	Burio and Protapore road.	Work stopped on the 3rd...	.....	1,514	.....	.....	1,514	.....	33 mds., 6 srs., 4 chks.	33 mds., 6 srs., 4 chks.	86 7 0
10	Metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened ...	769	.....	.....	769	Doomkah ...	27 mds., 8 srs.	27 mds., 8 srs.	68 0 0
13	Repairs to ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	443	.....	.....	443	Doomkah ...	17 mds., 24 srs.	17 mds., 24 srs.	44 0 0
14	Bahawa and Burhait road.	Ditto	Ditto	1,220	.....	.....	1,220	.....	52 mds.	52 mds.	132 0 0
16	Pakour and Heeranpore road.	Ditto	Ditto	719	.....	.....	719	Burhait ...	46 mds., 19 srs.	46 mds., 19 srs.	138 0 0
17	Doomka station roads.	Ditto	Ditto	92	.....	.....	92	Doomkah ...	4 mds., 3 srs.	4 mds., 3 srs.	10 4 0
	Mohespore and Doomka road.	Work stopped ... ..	.....	352	.....	.....	352	Mohespore ...	6 mds.	6 mds.	15 0 0
1	Bun at Katikoond.	Completely marked ...	Completely opened ...	1,913	.....	.....	1,913	Katikoond ...	22 mds., 35 srs., 2 chks.	22 mds., 35 srs., 2 chks.	66 6 0
32	Bund at Burio ...	Work stopped on the 3rd...	.....	24	.....	.....	24	.....	Nil.	.....	.....

GUNNAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 8th August 1874.

Supply of food, thereat.	Condition of the people and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
Government rice ...	Laborers are healthy and strong; no symptoms of scarcity or distress.	Twice a week in cash and Government rice.	From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied by department.	Rs. A P. 410 7 9 in rice. 12 4 6 in cash.	In rice ... 1,306 7 0 In cash ... 67 2 9 Total ... 1,373 9 9
Ditto ...	Laborers are able-bodied and healthy.	Ditto ...	From 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Ditto ...	254 0 0 in rice. 14 6 0 in cash.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day by sub-cashier.	CONTRACT WORK. Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Ditto ...	91 14 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	86 7 6 in rice; work stopped on the 3rd.	
Ditto ...	There is no distress throughout the road.	Every alternate day to all.	A. P. Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 0 9	Ditto ...	68 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Spreading and consolidating 10 annas per 100 cubic feet. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	44 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day ...	Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet in contract work. DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	132 0 0 in rice. 7 3 6 in cash.	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	128 0 0 in rice. 31 6 0 in cash.	
Ditto ...	There is no distress throughout this road.	Every alternate day to all.	A. P. Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 0 9	Ditto ...	10 3 0 in rice. 1 14 9 in cash.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day ...	Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet. DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	15 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto ...	There is no distress throughout this.	Every alternate day	From 4 annas to 8 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work.	Ditto ...	66 6 9 in rice.	
Ditto ...	Laborers are healthy ...	Every third day ...	.....	.....	.....	

E. J. MEARA, C.E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Sonthal Pergunnahs District.

Dated Berhampore, the 10th August 1874.

From—W. WAVELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th August.

2. At the commencement of this period I was at Rampore Hât, from which place I struck across country to Khurgaon, having heard very bad accounts as to the cultivation and the prospects of the crops on account of deficient rainfall. I found that the backwardness of cultivation had been, as I expected, greatly exaggerated, and that the prospects of the crops were by no means bad in the eastern portion of the Khurgaon thana, and that, with seasonable rain, the transplantation of the winter rice crop would probably be completed in good time. From Khurgaon I went by the Badshahye and Synthia roads to Kandi, and thence into Berhampore. In this part of the district matters were not nearly so promising. Tempted by the abundant falls of rain in June, the cultivators had sown a large extent of land broadcast, and the transplanted crop had been transplanted two or three weeks earlier than usual. The effect of the long-continued break in the rains during the last three weeks of July had naturally been disastrous in these parts, and extensive tracts, the promise of which I found at the end of June to be so very good, had, at the end of July, suffered damage which no rain that may have fallen since I saw this part of the country, or that may fall hereafter, can repair.

3. Not only in this, but in other parts of the district has there been a material change for the worse since the last fortnightly report was written, and unfortunately this change is owing to circumstances which are entirely beyond our control, and, as affecting the outturn of the crops of this year, are of far greater importance than any temporary outbreak of distress or increase of prices. No part of the district has escaped some loss from the insufficient rainfall during the past month, but the losses are very unequal in different parts. Thus, with the exception of some parts of Mirzapore and Sootee, the Jangipore sub-division has obtained almost sufficient rain, and the very heavy fall on the 7th instant (3 feet, 28 inches) has probably done more good than can easily be calculated. In the Rampore Hât and Lalbaugh sub-divisions, too, the rainfall appears to have been almost sufficient, except for the high lands of Khurgaon and Bhudrihat, and if the drought has not destroyed the seedlings, as I fear has been the case in some parts, there is time yet for transplantation if the long threatened heavy rain will fall at last. The most unfortunate thanas are those of Bhurtpore and the southern and south-western portions of Gokurn. Here, for the past month, there has been no rainfall worthy of the name, slight sprinkles not being, I fear, sufficient even to keep the broadcast

I have this morning learnt that good rain has fallen in Bhurtpore, except apparently about Kandi. Parts of the Gokurn and Burwa thanas are, however, greatly in want of rain.

W. WAVELL,
11-8-74. Offg. Magte. and Collr.

sowings alive in some places, and a fortiori utterly insufficient for fields into which seedlings are to be transplanted. Heavy rain fell yesterday about Berhampore in a south-westerly direction, though the fall in the station was insignificant, and I have this morning heard that there was a good fall in part of the Gokurn thana. I trust that there was a really copious fall in Bhurtpore, by which a considerable improvement in the prospects may be effected, but, however favorable the weather may be hereafter, a certain proportion of the crop has undoubtedly been lost, and the outturn of much of it has been diminished.

4. The aous crop also has been injuriously affected in many places by the deficiency of rain, and its magnificent promise of the past month has not been fulfilled. The strip of country in the Bhurtpore thana, between the Bhagiruttee and the Babla rivers, in which this crop is grown, has specially suffered, and one result has been that whereas a month ago I intended to have closed the Suktupore poor-house and to have very greatly circumscribed all relief operations in this part of the district, I found on my visit to the place last week that the numbers obtaining relief had considerably increased, and might be expected to increase still more. In fact, I have authorized the opening of a poor-house at Bhurtpore itself, a place at which there has hitherto been distribution of uncooked food. With regard, however, to the aous crop generally, it may be said that so large an area was sown down with it that, even allowing for a considerable amount of damage caused to the crop in parts, its actual outturn will probably be not much below the average, especially if we have falls of rain during the next few days.

*Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the fortnight ending
8th August 1874.*

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*—The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is still reported to be sufficient for the daily wants of the people. In the Jangipore sub-division the bazar of the Dhuljan is best supplied with rice. The Roghoonathgunge bazar stands next. The bazars of Mirzapore and Notungunge have got a good supply. In the smaller bazars the supply is reported to be scanty. The supply of food-grains in the bazars and principal hâts in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division is reported to be sufficient for local consumption. In thana Khurgaon the supply is less abundant than in the other thanas, but still no want is felt by the people. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the bazars in thanas Assanpore, Shahanuggur,

Manullabazar and Bhugwangolah continue to be abundantly supplied with grains of all descriptions; but the supply in thana Bhudrihaut still continues to be deficient. Advances thanas, where supplies appeared to be deficient, the local dealers have not come forward, and under recent orders sales will be opened at the golas of Rangamattee in Gokurn, and of Sukteepore in Bhurt pore, and if necessary at Shahapore in Bhudrihaut, at Nobogram in Kalyangunge, and at Kandi and Jangipore.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The price of common rice is lower in the head-quarters sub-division than at the date of the last fortnightly report. The average of twelve of the principal marts is $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, it is cheapest at Jellinghee and Gowas, being 16 and 14 seers respectively at those places, which of course lowers the average rate very much, and dearest at Satoon and Kalyangunge, where it is 9 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively. Wheat is nearly the same price as last fortnight and gram is cheaper being $16\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the Jangipore sub-division, in the Roghoonathgunge bazar, common rahri rice is 13 seers per rupee, whilst good rice is 12 seers per rupee. At Sooty rice sells at $12\frac{3}{4}$ seers. At Dewan Serai bazar bhadoi sells at 12 seers and rahri and purbi at 11 seers per rupee. At Mirzapore rice is at 12 seers, and it would therefore appear that the backwardness of the crops in part of that thana has not as yet had any effect in raising the price of the article. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the prices of coarse rice vary from $11\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, and those of best rice from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the Lalbagh sub-division the prices of best, common, and aous rice in the several markets vary from 9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively; those of wheat, barley, and gram from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, 20 to 22, and 16 to 18 seers per rupee respectively.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots and others.*—No trustworthy information on this subject is available, but there is reason to believe that the supplies in the hands of zemindars and traders is sufficient for present wants, though the poorer ryots have probably very small supplies. A few days ago I was informed that the effect of the fall of prices and of the anticipation of a further fall when the aous rice comes into the market had had the effect of bringing out some stores of old amun rice which had probably been kept back in view of a rise in prices.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There was some rain, but generally very slight, in every station in the head-quarters sub-division during the fortnight under report. The want of a real good downpour to soak the ground thoroughly and flood the rice fields is much felt, as the rice crops have been, and are being, much damaged, especially on the stiff clayey soil west of the Bhagiruttee. The rainfall at Jangipore, where it has been heaviest, has been 6.50 inches during the fortnight, and on the 7th instant the quantity of rainfall was 3.28 inches. In the Rampore Hât sub-division there has not been a sufficient fall of rain, but in thana Khurgaon, in which it appears to have been most deficient, the rain that has fallen has enabled the cultivators to carry on agricultural operations everywhere. In the Lalbagh sub-division, during the fortnight under report, the rainfall at the head-quarters was 4.61 inches, and as stated in my preliminary remarks, deficiency is mostly felt in the high lands of Bhudrihaut.

5. *State of the crops.*—I have written on this subject in my preliminary remarks. The future of the winter rice crop, and, to a certain extent, of the aous crop, depends very much on the weather of the next few days. With heavy continuous rain much of the amun which is now greatly imperilled may be saved, but I fear that a certain portion has been damaged irreparably. In the Jangipore sub-division the harvest of bhadoi rice has commenced, but no bhadoi rice has as yet come into Roghoonathgunge or Jangipore market. In spite of loss by submersion in the part of the sub-division between the old and new entrances of the Bhagiruthee, the harvest is expected to be a bumper one. The prospect of hymunto rice is not good in parts of Mirzapore and Western Sooty, and these parts are much the same as those that suffered most from last year's drought. The worst tract in Mirzapore is the tract between Simla and Zindgi, about 5 miles long, and between Daspara and Matkhankra, about 3 miles broad. Throughout this tract little hymunto rice has been transplanted. The sub-divisional officer has been informed that advances must be especially made in these bad parts. The sub-divisional officer reports, as a consoling feature, that the seedlings in the nurseries at four of the villages still look well. At a certain village of which he heard the worst accounts he found remarkably fine seedlings. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that generally speaking the state of the crop is not bad, although the progress of the agricultural operations in some places has been somewhat retarded owing to the deficient fall of rain during the fortnight. In thana Pulsah the state of the aous paddy and sugarcane is not bad, but it has been reported that owing to the want of sufficient rain, transplanting has, to a certain extent, been stopped. In thana Rampore Hât the state of the amun crop has been reported to be good, and the sugarcane and mulberry crops are also in a thriving state. Only in thana Khurgaon the report is somewhat unfavorable, but on account of the late rains agricultural operations are going on pretty satisfactorily. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh states that the indigo is very nearly all cut, and the result of the season, especially in Bhagwangola, likely to be most satisfactory. The aous in that thana promises, up to the present time, a capital outturn. The crops in thana Bhudrihaut are somewhat backward for want of rain, and a considerable portion of the land in the villages bordering on the Kalyangunge thana have not yet been transplanted.

from the same cause. The prospect of the crops to the north of the line of the Branch Railway is, however, far more pleasing.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is no improvement in the condition of the poorer classes, who are still severely pressed by the high price of food, and distress, as exhibited by the flocking of larger numbers of people to the poor-houses and centres for relief, is undoubtedly on the increase in Bhurtpore and other western thanas, and in the southern part of the Burwah thana. In the Jangipore sub-division there is distress in the interior of Mirzapore and in western Sooty. It is being actively relieved by the Relief Committees at Mirzapore, Beluria, Hilora, and Jangipore. The people who attend the Jangipore cook-house at Roghoonathgunge are, for the most part, Mirzapore people. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that there is no change to report in the condition of the people, but their wants have been in a great measure supplied by the assistance given them in the shape of relief works now going on in numerous places in the jurisdiction of this sub-division and by gratuitous relief. The agriculturists are now busily engaged in their works in the fields. Khurgaon is unquestionably the worst thana in this sub-division, and the sub-divisional officer has been directed to send the officer specially engaged for the purpose of enquiring with regard to advances to ryots to this thana. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the inhabitants of thana Bhadrighaut are, the sub-divisional officer believes, as a rule, poorer than the inhabitants of the other thanas, and having suffered more from last year's drought they require, as might be expected, more assistance than the people of the other thanas of the sub-division. The relief works and the small advances which are being made, as well as the charitable relief will, however, support the laboring classes and small cultivators to surmount the distress which they would otherwise have experienced.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—A report of three deaths from starvation was received from Andoolbareea, a village of Burwah, at no great distance from Beldanga, where there is a relief centre. The relief officer who enquired into the matter found that one of the men had died of fever and the two others of diarrhœa, caused apparently by eating *shama*. The relief officer asked to be shown the worst cases of distress, and a man was brought suffering from fever, but who was said to be starving, in whose house the relief officer found 10,000 cocoons, grain, bullocks, &c.

8. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—Twelve cases of petty theft of grain were reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Jangipore sub-division three persons were punished for grain-theft. There were two cases of grain-theft reported during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division. In the Lalbaugh sub-division there was no case of grain-robbery or theft reported since the submission of the last narrative. A crime statement is annexed.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—Cholera has almost disappeared, and there are very few cases of small-pox still lingering in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Rampore Hât sub-division cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, but they are in a very mitigated form. Owing to the coming in of the aous crop distress is greatly mitigated in the eastern thanas, and is most intense in the western thanas of Bhurtpore, Gokurn, Kalyangunge, Bhadrighaut, Mirzapore, and part of Sooty. All the relief officers and assistants are now employed in that part of the district.

(B.)—RELIEF WORKS.

Two statements, one showing the average number of persons at work on the several works and other particulars, and the other the expenditure in money with explanatory notes, are herewith submitted. It will be observed that the number of laborers on the Gorabazar southern drain has greatly increased. A month ago, when the prospects of the aous and amun crops alike were so good, the cultivating classes would not resort to this work, and many laborers could not be tempted to work for rice payments. When, however, prospects became worse, owing to want of rain, the numbers rapidly increased. Many of the laborers are women, and there can be no doubt but that the execution of this work has been most beneficial in providing employment for the inhabitants of the vicinity of Berhampore. In some parts of the district, in the Jangipore sub-division for instance, the numbers of laborers on relief works will probably fall off, but in others they will, I think, increase, and it is in my opinion better that these works should be kept open than that the laborers should come (as I believe many would) on the purely gratuitous relief list. Much, however, depends upon the character of the weather during the present week. Heavy rain would doubtless relieve the works of many laborers who would have employment in agricultural operations on their own account or on account of others.

(C.)—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

From the returns furnished by the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, at Jamalpore, it appears that 24,628 maunds of rice have been imported to, and 6,811 maunds of rice have been exported from, the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division during the fortnight under report. This large importation has to a certain extent kept down the price of rice in the hâts and bazars. No purb rice is said to have been imported into the Jangipore sub-division during the fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The assignments made for the storage of Government grain and for the management of golas have already been mentioned in previous reports. The following figures show the quantity of grain received into the district from—

Calcutta ...	Mds.
Godagaree ...	45,752
Maldah ...	8,467
	9,970
Total ...	64,189

There is still great difficulty in procuring transport for supplying rice to circles in the interior. The cargo of rice received from Calcutta by the steamer *Success* (9,750 bags) has enabled me to distribute large supplies to the various golas on the banks of the Bhagiruthi. Annexed is a statement showing the storage and consumption of grain in the district. I note that in the printed copy of the last fortnightly statement, the columns opened by me, showing advances to zemindars, was omitted. I have therefore included those advances in the column of advances to ryots in the present statement.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were 20 applications pending at the close of the last fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. Twenty-five fresh applications have been received during the fortnight under report. Out of the total 45, orders for payment have been passed in 9 cases, and the remaining 36 cases are under investigation. Cheques for payment in rice have been issued to the aggregate amount of Rs. 6,798 to nine zemindars. The above is exclusive of the advances made to the ryots direct for small amounts. In the Jangipore sub-division 881 maunds and 27 seers of rice have been advanced to 453 ryots, and 70 maunds to a zemindar of Joroor, to enable him to make advances to his ryots. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Collector and the Sub-Inspector on special duty actively exerted themselves to induce some zemindars to stand as securities for their ryots, but they have failed. The Sub-divisional Officer himself has been equally unsuccessful. It is worthy of notice that Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor, Baboo Pulin Behari Sen, and Rao Jogendro Narain Roy are lending money to their ryots without taking advances from Government. In the Rampore Hât sub-division, in 54 applications orders have been passed for giving 579 maunds of rice to ryots, and 1,163 maunds 37 seers of rice to 13 zemindars for making advances to their ryots. In the Lalbaugh sub-division advances have been made to the chowkedars of Assanpore and Bhadrihaut thanas, on the understanding that the amount should be repaid in money at the end of next harvest in December or January, and with the stipulation that it may be levied at once for any neglect of duty. The Relief Sub-divisional Officer of Kandi has made advances to zemindars and ryots to the amount of 404 maunds 20 seers, actually given out, besides other grants sanctioned, but in which the rice has not been taken. Unless prospects alter materially for the better in the bad parts of the district, it will, I think, be necessary to make considerable advances in some villages; but the rainfall is so capricious and uncertain that it would, I think, be better to defer such grants on anything like a large scale for a short time, until it can be ascertained in what parts the crops have been wholly or very materially damaged. Even in adjoining villages there are great differences between the prospects of the crops owing to greater or less deficiency of rain, and much more relief may hereafter be required in one part of a thana than another, though both may have suffered equally from the failure of last year.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed.

A separate report, with accounts up to the end of June last, called for in Government No. 4640—S.R., dated the 22nd ultimo, will be submitted as early as practicable, as they are not ready for submission along with the narrative, owing to some accounts having been received too late, and to want of some information called for from the sub-divisional officers of Jangipore and Rampore Hât.

At head-quarters the cook-houses for Hindus and Mahomedans are still resorted to by numbers. The number of persons relieved under heading (d) has been 58.

In the Kandi relief sub-division there has been an increase in numbers owing to the want of rain and bad prospects of the crops.

In the Lalbaugh sub-division the Hindu and Mahomedan cook-houses at Shahanuggur and Mohimapore are being continued. The laboring classes have generally plenty of employment on relief works. Several relief roads have been started in thana Bhadrihaut. Rice is distributed at Sagurdighee in thana Bhadrihaut and Furrabag in thana Assanpore, to persons who are unable to work. Small loans of Rs. 5 each have been made to ryots of several villages under this head, as the re-payment in most instances will be by labor on relief roads. Of the total number of persons relieved, shown in the statement, 3,737 persons were relieved under heading (b), 628 under heading (d), and 1,287 under heading (c). There are 25 relief roads on which these persons were at work. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,764-4-8, and the total expenditure Rs. 567-8-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,196-12-2 at the close of the fortnight. As regards the Rampore Hât sub-division, a new poor-house has been started at Bosowah in thana Rampore Hât, and a poor-house at Jaipore in thana Khargaon has been abolished during the fortnight under report. The above poor-house was abolished simply because there are other poor-houses in its neighbourhood, where people incapable of work, and really needy, could easily obtain relief. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount

to Rs. 996-4-3, and the total expenditure Rs. 623-14-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 372-6. The figure given in column total as regards the Jangipore sub-division represents the average daily number as far as could be ascertained. In addition to this, 60 persons on an average daily were relieved by work on an embankment. There were 32 persons relieved under heading (d) during the fortnight. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,071-0-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,773-6-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 297-9-6 at the close of the fortnight.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Vide the accompanying statement.

No payments in money have been made in the sub-divisions during the fortnight under report from the imperial fund.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 24th July to 6th August 1874.	1	.....	15	29	45	25	30
Jangipore sub-division, from 24th July to 6th August 1874 ...	1	.....	1	10	12	14	13
Rangpore Hat sub-division, for the fortnight ending 7th July to 6th August 1874.	.....	.....	1	7	8*	5*	5*
Lalbaugh sub-division, for the fortnight ending 8th July to 6th August 1874.	1	.....	6	12	19	36	22

* Information incomplete.

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistant from 25th July to 7th August 1874. Station Berhampore.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	RESULTS.				REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
NOWADA	Cholera ...	...	16	16	16	...	...	...	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T. Coopoo-swamy, in charge of Nowada Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fevers ...	...	32	32	29	...	...	3	
	Rheumatism ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Syphilis ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
	Dyspepsia ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Dysentery ...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
	Diarrhoea ...	...	6	6	4	...	...	2	
	Spleen ...	...	4	4	3	...	...	1	
	Ulcers ...	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	
	Other diseases ...	10	18	28	21	...	1	6	
	Total ...	11	86	97	83	...	1	13	
BHARATHAPORE	Ague and fevers ...	3	21	24	19	...	...	5	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. Ranganathum, in charge of Bharathapore Famine Hospital.
	Rheumatisms ...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	
	Syphilis ...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	
	Dysentery ...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	
	Dyspepsia ...	3	7	10	8	...	...	2	
	Diarrhoea ...	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	
	Spleen ...	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	
	Other diseases ...	2	41	43	31	...	1	11	
	Total ...	12	84	96	74	...	1	21	
PULSA		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Returns not received from Hospital Assistant P. Mariswamy Pillay.

The cases of cholera treated by T. Coopoo-swamy were apparently of a mild type.

BERHAMPORE, W. WAVELL, S. M. SHIRCORE, *Surgeon-Major,*
The 11th August 1874. *Offg. Magistrate and Collector.* *Civil Surgeon.*

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight	...	...	...	70,778	2	0
Jangipore and Khamra road	contingencies	...	...	10	0	0
Bhugwangola road	{ materials	...	7 6 9			
	{ contingencies	...	20 12 9	28	3	6
* Panchgram road	{ materials	...	2 1 0			
	{ labor	...	15 0 0	17	1	0
* Kandi road	labor	...	...	1	8	0
Khamra	contingencies	...	...	12	0	0
Kishenghur	ditto	...	...	10	0	0
* Badshye	labor	...	...	10	0	0
Nulhattee	contingencies	...	...	2	1	3
Calcutta	ditto	...	...	20	0	0

* It was necessary to make money payment on one day owing to the supply of rice falling short. Access is difficult, and means of transport not easily available on these roads.

Bridges.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
At Katadara	materials	...	18 0 0
On Calcutta road	materials	16 12 0	
	188½ maunds of lime	213 4 9	
Culvert at Doomgram road	carriage and labor	18 3 6	230 0 9
	stock purchased	25 12 6	
Bricks at Katadara	contingencies	...	44 0 0
Tools and plant	...	...	5 0 0
	Establishment for July last	...	29 0 0
	...	...	321 7 9
Southern drainage works of Berhampore on account of work establishment and petty bazar purchases	...	...	187 0 0
Total	...	...	945 6 6

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Moorshedabad up to the 8th August 1874.

Names of Sub-divisions.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Rampore Hât	7th August	3,858 0 0	1,620 0 0	.....	537 19 0	1,153 8 0	877 14 0
Ditto	previous fortnight.	.....	.....	.....	1,208 5 0	1,346 30 0	2,330 16 0
Total	.....	3,858 0 0	1,620 0 0	.....	1,745 24 0	2,499 38 0	3,216 30 0
Lalbaugh	8th August	2,968 39 2	4,175 19 15	30 0 0	523 9 0	1,610 17 0	721 29 0
Ditto	previous fortnight.	3,612 25 14	.....	.....	716 7 0	.....	1,305 33 13
Total	.....	6,581 25 0	4,175 19 15	30 0 0	1,239 16 0	1,610 17 0	2,027 22 13
Jellingee	27th June	59 27 4	.....	.....	5 35 0	.....	18 2 6
Ditto	12th July	135 30 0	.....	.....	55 10 0	.....	21 26 4
Total	.....	195 17 4	.....	.....	61 5 0	.....	39 28 10
Choa	8th August	706 17 6	.....	.....	590 9 9½	.....	.....
Katlamaree	31st July	349 22 0	.....	.....	335 22 0	.....	.....
Dowlatabad	31st "	598 17 4	.....	.....	397 25 12	.....	185 29 2
Sunkerpore	8th August	281 4 8	.....	8 15 6	81 18 10	.....	89 31 11
Barromassia	8th "	174 0 0	174 0 0	.....	106 30 0	.....	24 0 0
Fureedpore	1st "	391 5 8	391 5 8	.....	51 0 0	.....	304 0 0
Nobogram	8th "	874 22 12	.....	.....	188 38 14	.....	.....
Head-quarters	7th "	.....	.....	.....	986 25 8	.....	.....
Kandee	23rd July	3,146 9 8	.....	.....	1,913 33 8	121 0 0	626 23 15*
Rangamatee	8th August	3,668 13 13	.....	.....	974 22 11	.....	2,193 37 7
Public Works Department.	10th "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,531 39 5
Total	.....	10,189 32 1	565 5 8	8 15 6	5,623 26 7½	121 0 0	9,952 1 8
Grand Total	.....	20,824 34 5	6,360 25 7	38 15 6	8,669 31 7½	4,231 15 0	15,236 2 5

* This return is entirely wrong.

† There is an omission here, as to my certain knowledge some 2,000 maunds have been advanced to zemindars and ryots.

BERHAMPORE,
The 10th August 1874.

J. A. DAWSON,
District Grain Officer.

W. WAVELL,
Offg. Magte. and Collr. of
Moorshedabad.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.
					Men. Women. Children. Total.
Head-quarters sub-divn. 17	2	4	16	16	 319 2,551 1,582 7,402*
Jangipore sub-division 6	.....	2	.....	6	 4,453
Rampore Hât sub-divn. 8	.....	2	7	15	 2,281†
Lalbaugh sub-division ... 1	.....	3	.....	7	2,080 2,706 866 5,652
				44	 19,787

* Information incomplete.

† Information incomplete, as returns from Khurgaon have not been received.

Fortnightly report for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Average number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of labourers.	Payment of wages.	Arrangement for tools.
Panchgram to Jeenantee ...	253	To be had in small quantity.	Good ... (Work stopped for want of rice).	Task work at the rate of 2½ to 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, paid in rice.	The men are supplied with tools.
Radhaghat to Gokurno ...	188	Easily obtainable.	Good ...	Not reported.	The men work with their own tools.
Old Calcutta road ...	165			Paid in rice at the rate of 2 annas 3 pies per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
Kishenghur road ...	31	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hurripara to Barroepara ...	449	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
Berhampore South Drain ...	1,393	Ditto	Ditto	Not reported.	Ditto.
Hurripara to Pakabarree ...	388	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2 annas per diem.	
Panchgram to Sherepore ...	137	To be had in small quantity.	Ditto	Not reported.	
Gorabazar improvement ...	181	Easily obtainable.	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas a day.	Tools are supplied.
Lukshi Jole improvement ...	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Jangipore to Khamra ...	101	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Coolies bring their own tools.
Dewansera to Jeengunge ...	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jorroor and Newada road ...	329	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kandi to Badshye road ...	93	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khurgaon to southern boundary of district.	135	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Azingunge to Radhaghat ...	293	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
Bhuggowangola road ...	100	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhuggowangola to Ackrigung ...	71	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice, rate not reported.	Ditto.
Under J. C. Hampton, Esq. ...	812	Ditto	Not bad	Ditto	Ditto.
Under the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât.	586	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dahapara to Jeenantee ...	205	Ditto	Good	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto.
Bunshibati to Helora road ...	134		Not reported.		
Total ...	6,077				

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative ...	48,454	10	3
Detail of the total—			
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government ...	16,456	1	10
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies ...	2,534	12	5
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoynamaree ...	200	0	0
Tuccavee advances ...	23,522	8	0
Paid for construction of a furrash ...	83	0	0
Advances for purchase of grain ...	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells ...	33	4	0
Transport of Government grain ...	3,600	0	0
Advances during the fortnight under report—			
Transport of Government grain ...	400	0	0
Salaries, establishment and office contingencies ...	1,133	7	3
Total ...	1,533	7	3
Grand Total ...	49,988	1	6

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

No. 1694—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narrative for the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The health of the people continues good. Cholera has disappeared, and so has small-pox, with the exception of a few isolated cases here and there. Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, has lately passed through the district and inquired into the state of the people. He reports that the public health is good, but that there are signs of privation having been suffered during the earlier stages of the scarcity. This quite accords with what has come under my own observation: there was very prevalent and wide-spread distress during March and April, even with relief-works in progress in various points; since then our organization has been completed, and this, coupled with the distribution of Government grain throughout the district, has relieved what would otherwise very rapidly have become a grave disaster. With the exception of the two circles of Porshâ and Tumbuli, supplies are nowhere sufficient, and prices vary in the most perplexing manner. At the large hât of Fakirgunge, in Patiram, one day country-rice was sold in sufficiency at 12 or 13 seers per rupee, no Govern-

ment grain was therefore disposed of; on the next hât day grain was not procurable, and purchasers had to go to a Government golah, some way off, to have their wants supplied. It is the same in most places, the supply very irregular, and, on the whole, deficient; it is to be noted, however, that prices show a downward tendency. It would appear that there are still some stocks in hand, which are gradually being disposed of by the holders, as they see future prospects continually brightening. The weather has been on the whole most favorable for the crops, and reports from all the circles are most encouraging, and everywhere it is reported that the bhadoi just ripening is a magnificent crop; some of it has been cut, and a little has already come into the market. The winter crop is also reported as doing well; a large proportion of it has been transplanted, and the operations with respect to it are in a very forward state. From Doorgapore Circle only do I hear that the winter crop is backward. Mr. Pollen complains that there the transplanting has been begun indeed, but the work is not so well forward as it ought to be. I would remark, however, that most of Doorgapore lies very low, and the late floods so completely submerged many parts of it as to stop work altogether for some time. During the past fortnight we have had no heavy rain; what there has been, has consisted of showers sufficient to refresh and keep alive the young rice plants, but not sufficient to flood the rivers: there is a cry of want of rain, but there has been no such deficiency as to cause damage. The prospects of the winter crop are on the whole most encouraging, and if only we get heavy showers during September and the early part of October, we may expect a good harvest. In Thakurgaon to the north, prices show a downward tendency, but fall very slowly; they range from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers per rupee, the general rate being 8 to 9. Mr. Scanlan has taken advantage of this spell of comparatively dry weather to push in supplies of Government grain, and at Thakurgaon alone last week disposed of Rs. 6,730 worth of rice without causing any particular alteration in the market selling rate. The bhadoi is only just coming into the market in Thakurgaon; as soon as it does come in, the demand for Government grain will fall off, and relief operations for that part of the country may be closed.

In Beergunge some bhadoi is coming into the market from the Rungpore district; the consequence is that the demand for Government grain is beginning to fall off there. The people in every instance prefer their own country rice, if they can get it; and that they have so long been dependent on Government sales, is of itself evidence that other grain was not procurable. I omitted to mention in my last report that in Thakurgaon a series of grain robberies had occurred: a number of bad characters banded together and began a systematic plunder of their fellow villagers' grain godowns; threats of personal violence deterred the earlier victims from complaining; information, however, did reach the police, and the result has been that a considerable number of persons have been sentenced by the Sessions Court. From the evidence adduced in these cases, it appears that many of the Thakurgaon villagers have grain stored in their houses, sufficient for their own wants, and with a surplus to provide for contingencies. On the whole, during the past fortnight, the condition of the people has bettered, rain has fallen in sufficient quantities to prevent damage to the winter crop, the bhadoi is now safe, and is a very good crop; jute also has turned out well, while prices are slowly declining.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Of actual work on the roads there is next to none. Mr. Scanlan is trying to improve the existing road between Thakurgaon and Bonbari, so that rain may interfere as little as possible with future transport arrangements. In Beergunge and Bochagunge circles too, coolies are employed in trying to finish off uncompleted roads; while in Bindol, Mr. Fasson finds some employment in the same way. The coolies employed are partly men who do not live by agriculture, and partly agricultural laborers, who have failed to be absorbed by the labor market. The largest numbers are at Bindol, and are persons that, Mr. Fasson says, he must find employment for, as they cannot get it elsewhere. I know there are a great number of villagers in the Bindol direction, who generally at this time of the year go down to Putnitolla and the south to obtain work in the fields; this year there being no demand for their labor, they can find no employment: numbers of these men passed through the station as usual going to seek employment, but they did not all obtain it, for I know some of them returned, finding no demand for their services. The difficulty is to find work for laborers at this time of the year: employment, however, is found for them in dressing roads, filling up holes, improving village foot-paths, &c.; and in no case on any of the works is a higher sum paid than can be earned by an agricultural laborer in the vicinity. Wages in this district vary from 2 annas to 4 annas a day with food twice a day as well. On our works, on the other hand, a man cannot earn more than one seer of rice per day; in fact Mr. Fasson has been trying the experiment of only giving $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer per day for a certain amount of work done: we may rest assured, therefore, that our works are not attractive. Every effort will be made to get rid of what laborers there are. I may add that Mr. Fasson gives employment to several men who come across the Nagor river from Purneah every day, and who assert that they cannot get work near their homes, neither in the fields, nor on Government works; the addition of these helps to swell his list.

C.—TRANSPORT.

There have been some transport operations going on: rice has been sent into Thakurgaon; there was also an unexpected run on some of the Ranisankoil golahs from the Purneah district, which necessitated further supplies being thrown into that circle. Such supplies must go from Raigunge, but as Mr. Pollen has nothing to spare, whatever he sends away must

be made good. Our Maldah reserve has been all sent away, the deficiency therefore must be made good from Neetpore and Godagari. The reserve at Sahibgunge to the amount of some 5,000 or 6,000 maunds will have to be moved up to Puthitolla to supply the place of some of the rice sent from there to Beergunge Circle. The Railway authorities have also just made over to us 10,000 maunds of rice on the Atrai; of this 2,000 will be carted to Chintamon in Habra Circle, and the balance 7,000 be landed at any point in the Patiram Circle that Mr. Finucane wishes to have it stored. Our stores have been on the whole judiciously placed, but it has been impossible to avoid moving a few thousand maunds here and there as occasion arises. Very little grain has been imported into the district; some was brought up the Koratoya river into the Bhaduria Circle from the eastern districts, and this had the effect of lowering prices considerably: the fall of the rivers has apparently stopped this traffic, or, it may be, the coming in of the bhadoi has warned traders that prices will fall below what they can afford to sell at. A little rice at one time came up the Atrai to Patiram and Putnitolla, not grain imported by any mahajuns residing at any of the marts on that river, but brought by boats sent out from Dacca and elsewhere, with instructions to sell wherever a market offered. The imports into Bhaduria were of the same nature; the relief afforded, therefore, was only afforded to persons residing on the banks of the two rivers Atrai and Koratoya, and did not touch those living in the interior: such importation has now stopped, and rice is nowhere reported as coming into the District from outside. From the very first all the substantial traders, whose agents reside in the marts on the Atrai, Jamoona, Koratoya, and Poornabhaha, have declared their intention of not importing, and this they have adhered to throughout, so that such chance importation as I have noted above, plus stocks in hand, have been all that could be depended on to meet the emergency.

D.—STORAGE.

During the last few weeks grain has had to be moved about from one circle to another, the surplus of one being made available for the wants of another. These movements have been effected without difficulty, for in selecting sites for golahs, when grain was first stored, the necessities of future transport were kept in view, and our main depôts have always been on the banks of rivers, navigable during the rains. It is satisfactory to find that our golahs have been fairly well built, and the rice properly stored: no loss has resulted from the Burmah rice heating and becoming black and unsaleable. I have not received specific answers to my circular on the subject issued on receipt of Government letter, but I am sure I would have heard of it, had such damage occurred to any extent. Owing to the steady demand for Government grain, our stores are fast running out, and a question has been raised as to the sufficiency of our supplies to last up to the time when the ripening of the winter crop restores things to their normal condition. Out of the total amount stored, which, counting what has been received from the Railway, amounted to about 11 lakhs of maunds, there are not, allowing for wastage, much over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs remaining in hand; if so much, it is a matter for serious consideration therefore whether such amount is sufficient for our requirements until such time as the people are no longer in want of help. Of course if the weather is not propitious, if the rain fails us in September and October, it is perfectly certain that no amount of grain now at our disposal will avert a great calamity; but supposing nothing unforeseen occurs, will our supply hold out to the end? I am inclined to think they will. The bhadoi crop is now safe, the outturn is a good one, and twice the usual breadth has been sown; allowing for loss by the late flood and damage done by too much sun, we may count on about twice the usual amount of bhadoi passing into the hands of the ryots. In ordinary years the bhadoi is kept by the individual cultivator for his own consumption, any surplus he may have only being disposed of: such surplus generally lasts about six weeks, *i.e.*, till the first week in October, the supply for the period that intervenes between the beginning of October and the coming in of the earlier sorts of winter rice being met by issue of old stocks. It is feared that much the same will happen this year, *i.e.*, that the ryots will only sell surplus stocks, that such surplus will only last until October, that our supplies will have been exhausted, and that after that there being no stocks to fall back upon, prices will rise and great distress be the result. I have discussed the matter with most of my Circle officers, and the result arrived at is as follows: The Bhadoi will this year come in very gradually, having been sown at different periods according as the ryots found means to purchase seed. The last of the Bhadoi will not be reaped until the middle of September, and the coming in of the crop is sure to decrease sales of Government rice, more especially if the latter be not pressed on the market. Again a larger area than usual having been sown this year, there will be more surplus to be disposed of, and also fewer eventual purchasers, inasmuch as more persons will have stock in hand to last until the Hemanta comes in. The prices in November are expected to rise, but not to the same extent as they have done, and the people being then certain of a winter crop, there will be no panic, and money will be procurable from mahajuns. The Bhadoi will come into the market more gradually than usual, but there will of course be a natural anxiety felt by all to dispose of their surplus, before prices fall further. There is no doubt that many would prefer to buy good clean rice at 14, in preference to Bhadoi at a cheaper rate. In order then to avoid all possibility of competition, I would raise the price of Government rice to the rate at which clean country sells in the bazar here, *viz.* 12 seers for the rupee; this raising of price would also enable us to keep a reserve in case prices show a disposition to rise during the latter end of October. By acting on the above suggestion, our present supply will, I think, be found more than sufficient, our sales being thus reduced to a

minimum during the period, the bhadoi is in the market, allowing the people during that period to depend on their own resources. If after the Bhadoi goes out, there is any demand amongst those who have none of that crop to fall back upon, we will be prepared to supply the demand; if, as I hope, prices will not rise so very high, we can always dispose of any stock in hand. It would be unpolitic to dispose of our grain until we see what happens in November, and it would be unfair to the ryots to keep open our golahs at rates, likely to interfere with the disposal of their produce; both difficulties, it seems to me, will be avoided, by raising our selling price, and thus reducing our sales. I may add that the rice now in our store is, I am told, mostly good mugi and ballam rice, which the dealers would be glad to buy in any year, and the sale of which at 14 seers per rupee, must interfere with sale of bhadoi.

The Relief Commissioner has been moved to address Government on the subject, with what result is not yet known.

E.—ADVANCES.

I subjoin the remarks of the District Relief Officer under this head, and I may add that the Circle Officers have, from the first, watched carefully the effect of this system of relief, and are unanimous in expressing their opinion that advances have been a great boon to the people, and that Government liberality has not been abused. Some few cases have been reported, where the recipients of advances were found selling Burmah rice in order to purchase seed grain; and in a few isolated instances, attempts have been made to obtain advances on forged receipts, or by hypothecating another's land. In some of these cases legal steps have been taken; in others, the rice or its value has been returned. Grain advances supplied a real want, and though in some few instances designing persons may have imposed on the officials, I am sure the grain, as a whole, has been consumed in a manner that Government intended it should be.

The following statement shows the amount of grain issued on account of advances in the different circles of the district during the past weeks. It will be seen that in all but four circles the issues have now receded to a comparatively insignificant amount, and (except Thakurgaon, where they were somewhat delayed by the short stores of grain,) these are the circles in which the Relief Officers arranged to give out the total amount of the advance in two or in three instalments. It must then be borne in mind that only a very small portion of the issues during the last week was on account of newly granted advances to fresh borrowers, or of supplementary advances to previously successful applicants, but rather that nearly the whole amount had been previously promised by Government. As soon as the liberal concession of lower rates became known to the public, many applications for new or further advances were presented; but following the instructions issued, the Relief Officers have been particularly strict in their enquiries, and very few applications are now granted, only in cases where an absolute want of them is apparently proved. With the coming into the market of the early bhadoi, the necessity of completing the second instalment is disappearing, and virtually the work of granting advances may now be considered as at an end.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total included in last narrative.	OF THIS FORTNIGHT.		TOTAL.
		First week.	Second week.	
	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.
Bhadooria	.....	330 30 0	174 20 0	505 10 0
Bindail	20,056 30 0	545 0 0	.....	20,601 30 0
Beergunge	636 30 0	349 25 0	247 15 0	1,233 30 0
Bochagunge	4,040 30 0	618 0 0	519 15 0	5,178 5 0
Chooramon	24,885 15 0	1,408 35 0	1,010 0 0	27,304 10 0
Dinagepore	22,012 25 0	710 15 0	357 0 0	23,080 0 0
Durgapore	33,783 10 0	260 20 0	1,300 30 0	36,344 20 0
Gungarampore	16,195 0 0	663 0 0	1,762 0 0	18,620 0 0
Habra	802 20 0	91 0 0	.....	893 20 0
			78 15 0	78 15 0
			.....	902 20 0
Foolbaree	416 15 0	486 5 0	.....	902 20 0
Kaliagunge	21,465 10 0	187 0 0	111 20 0	21,763 30 0
Luskerhaut	11,992 10 0	252 30 0	101 0 0	12,345 0 0
Patiram	7,996 10 0	138 35 0	900 30 0	9,035 35 0
Patnecetolah	10,345 10 0	611 35 0	1,651 25 0	12,606 30 0
Porsha	56,416 10 0	1,141 0 0	238 0 0	57,795 10 0
Tamboolee	16,005 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	16,085 0 0
Thakurgaon	35,962 0 0	1,850 0 0	171 35 0	37,983 35 0
Raneconkoll	2,050 15 0	1,434 20 0	1,263 20 0	4,757 15 0
	9,552 35 0	5,548 30 0	574 0 0	15,675 25 0
Total	2,94,621 35 0	17,078 0 0	10,491 25 0	3,22,791 20 0

This is a favorable opportunity for placing on record a short account of the way in which the granting of these advances has been conducted.

Immediately after the orders of Government authorizing the granting of these advances were received, the intention to make these advances was communicated to the zemindars, the necessity of the measure was shown to them, and they had pointed out to them how self-interest and humanity alike needed their exertions. To these calls almost with unanimity they turned a deaf ear; many of these zemindars are non-resident, and their agents replied that answers could not be expected for a month or more; others did not answer; a few promised, but did not follow up their promises by a single sign of preparation, and nearly all of the rest said they had no objection to Government making these advances, but they would not, or could not, do it of themselves. It has since been found that in a few instances zemindars, who would not hold up a finger to help their own tenantry, and so to maintain the prosperity of their own estates, even resorted to threats towards their tenants of their resentment, if not worse, should they ask for aid from Government.

It may be as well to exhaust this unpleasant part of the account—the conduct of the zemindars—and have done with it.

Since the advances have been given out, some of the zemindars have come forward to undertake the obligations of their tenants, here and there ostensibly to prevent their people incurring unnecessary debts on the security of their tenures, but, in general, with the expectation, or rather certainty, of reaping where they have not sown, of getting a large margin of profit without the expenditure of any capital, or trouble or labour. The following is an example. Since the zemindar of has heard from some source that either 25 per cent. commission will be allowed to zemindars, or that they will be at liberty to take bonds from the ryots at any rates they chose, after themselves receiving at 16 and 18 seers per rupee, he was very anxious to become security, in the hope of gaining a large sum of money without incurring any expense or trouble.

The following sentence embodies the views of all the relief officers who have noticed this side of the question: "The ryots are afraid that if they be left entirely to the mercy of the zemindars there will be no end of oppression to them, and that they will never be able to get rid of their liability, but become the bounden slaves of the zemindars." He continues—"My experience of the locality leads me to believe that the apprehensions of the ryots are not groundless, and that it is desirable to make agreements direct with the ryots, and then make over the bonds to their zemindars to realize the amount due from them." It is now reported from different quarters that the landlords have already commenced to take oppressive proceedings to get from the ryots the rent, for the possibility of obtaining which they are indebted to the exertions of Government, which has preserved, for their benefit, the ryots whom they, with short-sighted apathy, would have allowed to starve.

In a district like this, where there still exists a competition on the part of zemindars for cultivators, rather than one of cultivators for lands, it is clear that by the advances the zemindars are immensely benefitted, and that the zemindars are now in many instances willing to take over the obligations to Government is a clear proof that the amounts of the advances have been very moderate, and only what was absolutely required.

While the answers of the zemindars, when thus appealed to, to do their duty, were awaited, the circle officers through their staff were quickly collecting the data on which advances could be safely given. To have delayed this till the zemindars' answers were received would have proved a fatal mistake. As soon as it was evident that the zemindars were not going to avail themselves of the very liberal offers of loans in money or in grain, wherewith to give loans to their ryots, nor to become sureties for the advances which Government was preparing to lend, applications from village committees, proffered by their respective mandals and leading men, began to be entertained. As a rule, the applications were tendered to the relief officers, and reports based on the previous enquiries taken from the inspectors, or more generally written after a second enquiry in the villages whence the applications came. Lists of all those who joined in the applications, together with a rough estimate of the value of each individual's property, the extent and nature of their holdings, the number of individuals in each family, together with their latest receipts of rent paid to their landlords, were taken, and then submitted to the relief officers, who fixed, in consultation with the leading men of the village, the amount of grain to be lent. After this was done, the conditions were all again explained to the applicants, and a formal agreement, embodying these conditions and the hypothecation of their lands, tenements and personal property, was duly executed and taken. This was followed, as quickly as might be, by an order on the most convenient store for the delivery of the amount engaged for, or in some circles of an instalment of it. Of course there have been some slight variations in the procedure. In some circles, it is believed, the enquiries were nearly all made by the circle officers, either at their head-quarters or on tour. In some the lists of the subordinate applicants under the mandals and leading men have not been invariably filed; in some the latest receipts of the zemindars have not been always retained. In some of the agreements taken the boundaries of all the separate tenements hypothecated have not been fully entered according to the requirements of the Registration Act; but in all, the several and joint responsibility of all the borrowers for the full amount of the advance appears to have been clearly laid down.

In two or three circles only have the relief officers noticed anything like a general idea that Government would not insist on the payments of the loans. In Luskerhaut, where in one or two

cases the zemindars were willing to help their tenants, the latter obstinately said they would rather starve than touch their money or grain; while they were clamouring for Government advances, hoping never to be forced to pay them: and again in Patiram, the circle officer noticed a story another, that those who did not apply for advances would be men marked down for future taxation. But the judicious conduct of both of these officers speedily corrected these absurd stories and such like follies. Mr. Finucane, reporting of this Patiram circle, observes: "I have taken particular care to inform the ryots that it is not for their interest to encumber themselves more than they can help, and indeed generally they show no inclination to do so. I think if there ever was a notion among them that Government would not insist on being paid the price of grain advanced, that notion prevails no longer. If ryots are convinced that they will have to pay, it is inconceivable that they should ask for more grain than is absolutely necessary, for they must have sense enough to see that they are receiving inferior grain at probably four-times the price which they will be able to realise hereafter from their own superior rice." Again, in respect of this and the Bhaduria circle, where zemindars have come forward more freely to take advances for their cultivators, we have the check of the estimates framed by the zemindars of the requirements of each village: and again, in general, the zemindars have given either an explicit or implied acquiescence in the amounts about to be granted to their cultivating communities. That the zemindars have been alive to their own interests, in watching that their people did not get excessive grants, is shown by those instances where they have come forward to give their own lands and estates as security, when they became really alarmed lest the ryots were about to borrow on the security of their tenures too heavily.

In the Doorgapore circle one of the zemindars, a leading man, who had at first refused to stand security for the advances then granted to his ryots, afterwards became convinced that the first supply was inadequate and brought his people up for a second supply, becoming surety for the amount of both loans.

Mr. Pollen writes: "I have taken the greatest care to impress on the people the necessity of avoiding all unnecessary debt, and have given them plainly to understand that whatever becomes of their rent to the landlord, the Government dues must be paid in full. I have not held out the slightest hope of a compromise of any kind, and I have pointed out, over and over again, that in case of one of their number dying, the rest of the community must make good his quota." Mr. Fasson writes: "The mandals have almost everywhere taken up the cause of their poorer villagers who needed advances. The whole system of the advances has been based on the co-operation of the mandals, and their conduct throughout has afforded a strong contrast with that of the zemindars. In many cases the mandals submitted a complete list of the landholding population, marking off those who did not need rice. The Mandal having submitted the list, consents to become security jointly with four or five of the principal inhabitants." It follows, as they would be the first and heaviest, perhaps the only losers, and to the extent of their whole property, that they would take every care to prevent any imposition or extravagant requisitions. In Porsha the relief officer at one time expressed a fear, not that the people were asking for too much, but for too little. From Thakurgaon came particular accounts of the people, suggesting that it was useless arranging for instalments for repayment, for they would be able and only too glad to clear the debt from the first bhadoi crop; and both in that circle and in the Sudder circle considerable tracts, where last year's crops were tolerable, have not furnished one application for advances for relief works or for relief. In the Sudder circle I have myself seen among the applicants their anxiety not to be suspected of over-valuing the property they were offering as security, and the pains taken by the relief officer in keeping them in mind of the strictness of their engagements. It is generally supposed in this circle that the amount is to be repaid within three months.

It is needless to adduce further opinions, for we may assert that the advances were timely given—an ample inquiry on collective and good security—and not prodigally, but rather with a prudent parsimony. The number of persons to be maintained for so many days guided the officer in fixing the minimum, and the maximum was, I think, estimated in money at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual rents paid by the whole of the associated cultivators.

I think we may assert that the borrowers have every wish and intention to act up to their engagements; but the question is, whether the zemindars, under the present state of the law, with their prior liens for rent and power of attaching the standing crops, will not forestall every effort of the Government, or even whether they would not try to frustrate the realization of Government loans from a spirit of opposition. It would be hard if all the direct benefits should be reaped by the zemindars, while the Government loses labor, capital and prestige, with only the advantage of a consequent enhancement of the stability of the land revenue, the discharge of a debt to humanity, and the temporary reduction of our relief work gangs. The giving out of advances interfered with no trade, and it has been remarked that the expenditure of Government grain during the time when issues were being made scarcely exceeded that of a previous period of equal duration.

Without those advances cultivation must have been very backward almost all over the district, to the prolonging of the period of distress, and the total area of cultivation must have been far less than what it now is.

The immediate result was to free our relief works of nearly all persons belonging to the cultivating classes and agricultural labourers, as is proved by the state of the pauper rolls of

Beergunge, Bochagunge, Thakurgaon, and Phulbari, where advances could not be given out early, and where the pauper rolls continued to be very heavy until they were given out. It is greatly to be desired that the matter of registration of these agreements should be at once decided, as the delay will cause further legal difficulties, and perhaps something should be done to facilitate and remove from the regions of chance the recovery of the value of this 3,30,000 maunds of rice. I hope in my next report to give some account of the number of advances given, and the households to which this help has reached, and also to give the names of the few zemindars who have behaved well in helping their tenantry.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The district relief officer has furnished the report under this head.

A copy of the Government telegram to scrutinize our charitable relief lists has just been placed in my hands, and I have much pleasure in reporting that every direction in it, applicable to this district, has been forestalled, and that the moment it became safe to do so, the circle officers were directed to take these measures with a persistence which some among them appeared not altogether to like.

The result of this scrutiny and of the more favorable aspect of affairs has been that, during the past fortnight, the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief has decreased from considerably over 84,000, probably 87,000, to 53,881,—a decrease of 30,426 in the fortnight. Three weeks ago the numbers stood at more than double this, being over 1,13,000. The subjoined statement shows that the decrease has been general and progressive, and this gives room for expecting a continued decrease arising from scrutiny, in addition to the easement which must follow the harvesting of the bhadoi crop. I have shown with tolerable accuracy the numbers under the simple classification of—

1st.—Those receiving gratuitous relief.

2nd.—Those employed on out-door labour.

3rd.—Those employed in-doors in making thread, gunny-cloth, or in husking rice or the like.

There are shown 3,965 as employed in this last way. The probability is that much of the expenditure now applied in finding these people employment will be recovered from the sale of the manufactured articles, while it affords employment at home for some few thousands of women who, on account of age, domestic cares, or caste prejudices, are unable to work on roads. These are all people who are on the charitable relief rolls and are paupers. If no employment were found for them, they would be none the less on our hands, getting something less as gratuitous relief. The rates of their remuneration vary slightly in different localities, but it is found impossible to fix one scale. As far as I can make out, a woman must be particularly industrious to earn by manufacture much more than another woman would, working on the roads in turfing or the like. The number employed on out-door light labour, in turfing, improving, or repairing roads made as relief works is 14,458.

These only get a working subsistence allowance, one seer of cleaned rice a day for adults, half that quantity for children, while a rough sort of task work is insisted on. A gang have a reasonable quantity of work shown them as their day's task, and no one is paid till it is quite finished. In two or three circles there are a few men among these gangs employed on higher rates, as the work is particularly hard, such as bridging, clearing jungle off roadways, &c. Such work cannot be done by weak men or women, and able-bodied men have to be employed at, or nearly at, the ordinary wages paid by the cultivators to hired labourers. Again, among the gangs of women and children some proportion of strong men must be kept to break up earth or the like, so as to keep the weaker ones fully employed. These have to be paid higher when they are particularly wanted. It will be seen from the list

Bhaduria ...	...	...	6 pice.
Bindol ...	...	...	7 "
Bochagunge ...	...	6 to 8	"
Churamon ...	...	...	8 "
Durgapore ...	...	6 to 8	"
Raneesunkoil ...	...	8 to 12	"
Phulbari ...	...	...	12 "
Thakurgaon ...	...	8 to 12	" a day.
Tambooli, up to ...	...	4	Rupees a month.
Luskerhaut ...	...	2-8 to 3	" "
Habra, up to ...	...	4	"
Rorsha ...	...	2-8	"
Patiram ...	...	3 to 4	"
Putnetolla ...	...	3 to 4	"

in the margin what are the prevailing rates in the different circles for hired labor. Where daily wages are in vogue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna a day or Rs. 2-12 a month is the lowest rate of wage anywhere given; but in addition to this is food, two meals a day, over and above the amount of the money wage. It is clear that the people have every inducement to find other employment than that on our roads, obtaining, under the irksomeness of the ticket system, something like real hard labor, with only a seer of rice a day. I do not believe the remuneration could be brought lower, and that the men on our works now are (save the especially retained men, probably not altogether 200 in number) only those who positively cannot obtain in this year any other employment (for the usual employers of labor are now, of course, working harder themselves and hiring less), or they are men not strong enough to go afield, though not reduced to accept gratuitous relief. The composition of the gangs will best be shown by a few examples—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Churamon has	53	537	192
Dinagapore	257	574	703
Patiram	137	244	130

This shows that the men are but very few compared with the women and children. And the work they are doing, the proper consolidation and turfing of the roads, is very important

and valuable. Still I look to this class as that in which reductions can most easily be made, and the attention of the Doorgapore and Bochagunge officers is especially required to this matter.

In the remaining class we have the blind, maimed, infirm, in short the mendicants, the poor beggars, and the sturdy beggars, besides some poor relations of poor people who are cast on to gratuitous relief till better times return, and they can again be supported by their friends. These get only half a seer of rice a day for adults and half that for children, and a pice in cash is added occasionally to those whose condition is at all bad.

As for the professional beggars, there are just now very few who can afford to give. They may, however, be soon cast off, when they can safely be trusted to shift for themselves; while the infirm and mendicants must be kept on till public charity revives with returning abundance. It is hoped that the next fortnight will see our pauper list showing a total below 30,000 people.

The following descriptions will show the slight variations in the system of charitable relief organization:—

TAMBOOLI CIRCLE.

Distribution is effected by mandals, superintended by inspectors and assistant inspectors. There are seven sub-circles, six under assistants, one under an inspector, who also occasionally visits and reports on the assistant's charges. Besides this, the inspectors have various duties.

The work began by the inspector and assistants visiting every village of each sub-circle, and settling what persons were to be brought on to charitable relief. The lists then formed are the basis of the lists of to-day, having been added to or decreased as circumstances demanded. They next selected one village mandal to distribute rice to all the paupers of a contiguous group of villages. Such mandal had a copy of the original lists given him. This has been amended from time to time. Each assistant compiled a register for his own charge, corrected after each circuit.

Each selected mandal has to distribute for some four or five villages. There are 80 such distributors, who get rice to the value of Rs. 5 a month where they wish for any remuneration. The mandals are always in communication with the assistant inspectors, and give information and aid in many ways. In the west central sub-circle, bordering on Durgapore, the mandals came forward and engaged in writing to support all their indigent without any aid from Government. This they have done. In Mhyal, the work being heavier at the commencement, a paid mohurir had to be stationed, and at their head-quarters the assistant inspectors in person distribute. This distribution is made once a week—all the villagers of the little group attending on the same day—as this takes up only one day of the mandal's time, and allows the sub-inspectors to time their visits so as to be generally present on distribution days.

Having selected the distributors and the recipients, the sub-inspectors supplied the distributors in the first instance with rice calculated to last two months; this stock has from time to time been replenished from the regular golas. The sub-inspectors are all men particularly fitted by reason of their local influence and experience, all but one being residents of their sub-circles and of the landholding classes. They are paid Rs. 40 a month, and have no mohurirs or peons found for them. They all come personally with their papers and accounts every Tuesday to the circle relief officer.

The manufacture of cloth and gunny (mostly by women) is superintended by these sub-inspectors, and the raw material is given out by, and returned to, and paid for by the sub-inspectors at their head-quarters.

The recipients of gratuitous relief get at the rate of half a seer of rice a day for adults, a quarter seer for children, and cash has not been deemed necessary for them.

Those on light labor are on task work; with industry a very little over a seer can be earned a day by an adult. A small proportion of cash is given to these people.

No cooked food has been given. There are a few orphans whose parents have died of cholera on the charitable relief lists, getting rather over the ordinary dole. They are boarded out with respectable people, and will, no doubt, be readily adopted as soon as general prosperity returns.

It will be seen below what the chief differences are in other circles.

Mr. Fasson, from Bindol, writes that charitable relief is administered on the village system. The mandals have always undertaken the relief of their own villages without pay. The mandals of 127 villages distribute at the same rate as is given in Tambooli to those who are very poor and cannot work or find any other livelihood. Gratuitous relief has been rather strictly limited to the distribution of rice to the maimed and diseased, the very old and very young. Every one who could work was made to work in the out-door gangs. Rice was given sparingly, as people did not seem to want it. In the only case in which the people asked for pice, they fixed their own requirements at one pice a week only; clothing, too, was not lavished, a redundancy of clothing not being in fashion, and there were very few indeed reduced to wearing rags. Relief work was afforded as near as possible to their homes, and care taken to prevent the crowding of paupers in any one locality. From the end of June all our works were reduced to subsistence rates of one seer for adults and half a seer for children.

The villages were formed into groups of 20 or 30 villages, under group superintendents on Rs. 15 a month. These visit their villages regularly and report carefully. The mandals all do their work well: many of them being in authority over two or three villages, distribute for all of them. Just before the rain set in, a month's supply was sent to each village. During the rains much attention has been paid to finding employment at their homes by manufactures,

and at their villages by minor improvements under the supervision of the mandals. People of respectable castes, unwilling to work, but reduced to distress, were not found in this circle. People of higher castes are fairly well off, and having land, were relieved sufficiently by grain advances.

The circle officer observed that there were orphans, but not the result of the famine, and many might be collected no doubt, were it desired, but just all had some one to look after them.

In some respects the Patnitolla arrangement differs; local agency not being so much employed. The villages in this circle are divided into groups, containing from 60 to 130 in each group, according to the ascertained severity of the distress, and the particular portion of the circle in which the group is situate. Over each group is a superintendent, a man of good character, and accustomed to work in some respectable public post. Mandals are not much employed, as the circle officer was not so satisfied with their efficiency, or character as a class, as to feel warranted in entrusting them with such responsibilities. There are 18 group superintendents, getting each 30 Rs. a month. Their working is supervised by the two inspectors and by Mr. Sneyd himself.

They first of all went from village to village and compiled lists of all persons then requiring gratuitous relief. This was the starting point. Superintendents travel daily through their groups, submitting reports to the circle officers every Sunday. Every village is visited once a week, and they superintend the distribution of grain. The amount given in this circle seems to be in excess of what is allowed in other circles, and the reduction of staff is imminent. The superintendents in this circle are (besides the circle officer's personal observation) the general suppliers of intelligence.

In Durgapore, Mr. Pollen does his work first through his five inspectors, each with a division of from 60 to 100 villages, each with several assistants,—local men,—patwaries, getting from Rs. 10 to 15 a month. The old and infirm draw their daily subsistence allowance from the mandals, who at the outset got supplies sufficient to last two months.

In Thakurgaon, where relief had somewhat lately to be opened out, Mr. Scanlan remarked that all good men were employed elsewhere, and nothing but the leavings of men were available for him, of whom he would entertain but very few, and have the work done as far as possible by the village communities alone, with the supervision of his inspectors, all accounts being rendered direct to head-quarters.

In Luskerhaut, under the group superintendents, the mandals do all the work of supervision and distribution. "Mandals are never paid in cash for their remuneration in my circle; indeed, rice payments are made to very few. Those who are really poor get double pauper allowance. Many asked for remuneration, but I have set my face against it, for, if we were once to concede it, there would be no end to their demands, and the result would be that our pauper expenditure would be eclipsed by our payments to mandals."

In Churamon the mandals are nearly all paid. Equal firmness would no doubt have got the village headmen to give their services gratuitously. In both circles the amount of their services, individually considered, is not very great. I have mostly noticed the arrangements in circles under European officers, but it would be unjust not to add that generally I am as well satisfied with the arrangements made by the other circle officers. I conclude with a brief account of the arrangements made in the Sudder circle, which come before my notice daily.

The circle has four divisions, each under a sub-inspector; each sub-inspector has grouped the villages in his division. Before this was done, all the mandals were in pay, getting 6 or 4 Rs. a month, each representing his own village. The circle has now 65 groups, in each of which the ablest or most willing mandal in the group of villages is selected, and though only getting pay in grain, equivalent to 7 Rs. a month in rice, does every thing which a group superintendent would do, besides being the actual distributors of the grain. As in other circles when groups were formed, initial pauper rolls were prepared. These have been under continued revision and amendment, whether on the recommendation of mandals or the sub-inspectors. Each mandal has a complete list for all the villages under him, duplicates of these are with the sub-inspectors, and finally a general register of all the circle is compiled, and always kept under the supervision of the circle officers and a special inspector of charitable relief, under the headings gratuitous relief, out-door relief, and in-door relief.

The sub-inspectors, all local men, live out in their sub-circles, visiting each village at least once in two days. They submit diaries every other day, supervise the distribution of grain, see to the sufficiency of supplies, the condition of the paupers, and recommend or scrutinize all corrections and additions to the pauper roll. To provide for any emergency in the interior, at a time when transport may be very difficult, each sub-inspector has a reserve store in his division of 200 maunds, and they generally supervise the light labour gangs. At the outset, each distributor was provisioned for three months' expected requirements.

Most of the work connected with relief by spinning and weaving is conducted in godowns close by the circle officer's residence. Payments are there made, and raw material issued; but in the interior mandals take and return material, pay and manufacture articles for their own people in account with the central godown. They are especially of use in bringing this form of relief to the women who have prejudices against appearing in public.

The correction of lists of paupers of out-villages falls generally to the sub-inspectors, whose energies are enlivened by occasional and unexpected visits and scrutiny of inspectors.

At Dinagapore where, on account of the city, beggars and mendicants and impostors do mostly congregate, besides the vigilance of the circle officer and his alien inspectors, there are two great checks against imposition. Close by the Government charitable relief office is a poor-house maintained by Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor, where cooked food is daily given

away. All of his agents and servants are well able to discriminate the deserving applicants from others, and they work in perfect unison with the circle officer. About 250 persons of the mendicant class are daily fed by him, and these cannot possibly get assistance a second time from Government and *vice versa*.

Next, a few professional beggars, instead of being given a subsistence allowance and unemployed, are retained on trifling pay, and make themselves very useful in giving private information of cases of imposition. Enquiry nearly always proves them to be correct.

Money and clothing, in addition to food, are very sparingly given; light labour is indeed pretty hard work; and always task work, and a very great deal of assistance in quarters where much is required, though not clamoured for, is afforded by the manufactures at a minimum expense to Government or the Central Committee.

Lieutenant Proudfoot speaks highly of the willingness and efficiency of the mandals.

I must mention the good example of Karim Bux, a zemindar in Raneesonkoil, who has volunteered and done particularly hard work in connection with charitable relief, without asking for any remuneration or recognition. I regret that, owing to the lateness when the Government circular came into my hands, the accounts of all expenditure for charitable relief are not yet ready, returns from some of the circles not having been received. The accounts will be forwarded as soon as compiled.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during the month of July 1874:—

occurred during the month of July 1874:—				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared to be false and never to have occurred.	
DACOITY—					
Headings 30 and 31 of crime return.	{	Month of July 1874	...	...	2
		" " 1873	...	...	1
		" " 1872	...	...	2
ROBBERY—					
Headings 32 and 33 of crime return.	{	Month of July 1874	...	...	4
		" " 1873	...	...	3
		" " 1872	...	...	0
THEFT—					
Heading 43 of crime return, AI, excluding cattle theft.	{	Month of July 1874	...	...	25
		" " 1873	...	...	12
		" " 1872	...	...	17
HOUSE-BREAKING—					
Headings 35 and 36, AI	{	Month of July 1874	...	...	73
		" " 1873	...	...	78
		" " 1872	...	...	51
Total	{	Month of July 1874	...	...	104
		" " 1873	...	...	94
		" " 1872	...	...	70

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

				Rs.	A.	P.
The total expenditure up to last fortnight was				18,95,960	2	0
Details of the above—				12,11,530	5	5
For road and bridge works				40,476	12	6
" construction of golas				4,04,266	7	5
" transport of rice				1,250	0	0
Hire of carts, &c., for conveying money to circle officers				2,000	0	0
For purchase of fodder				2,993	0	0
" construction of bungalows				34,914	13	3
Pay of establishment, &c.				4,624	10	8
Miscellaneous				1,223	4	9
Salary and travelling expenses of native doctors				82,150	0	0
For tank-digging				4	0	0
Price of gunny bags				127	12	0
Office furnitures				60,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of Executive Engineer for relief works				50,000	0	0
Ditto ditto Major Lindsay for ditto				399	0	0
Railway freight for kodalees				17,701	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been				...	...	...
Details of the above—				50	0	0
Baboo Abhoy Charan Ghose, court sub-inspector, for hire of carts and wages of coolies for carrying money to relief officers				9,177	2	3
District grain officer for transport of rice				683	15	9
Ditto ditto for miscellaneous expenditure				107	2	6
Ditto ditto for contingencies				60	0	0
Liaquat Hussain, native doctor, for pay for May and June 1874				115	5	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for Durgapore gola establishment for May and June 1874				10	0	0
Native Doctor Sreesh Chandra Roy for his allowance for June				86	0	0
Baboo Sham Chandra Sircar for Patiram gola establishment for ditto				62	0	0
" Ram Chandra Mozumdar for Balughat ditto for ditto				44	0	0
Mir Mazafur Allee for Deorhaut gola establishment for June				60	0	0
Gungadhur Sha for Kumergunge ditto for ditto				40	0	0
Matibulla for Khanpore ditto for ditto				35	0	0
Brojonath Sircar for Bonalar ditto for ditto				31		

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rakhal Das, relief inspector for his pay for June	64	0	0
Tabarak Allee, ditto, for ditto for ditto	80	0	0
Baboo Joges Chandra Mitter for gola establishment for June	470	8	0
Baboo Prosonno Kumar Roy for Phulbari gola establishment for ditto	140	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for Kunoir ditto for May and June	121	0	6
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for Bendol ditto for May	80	0	0
Ditto ditto for gola establishment for June	216	9	7
Salary of famine establishment under Treasury Officer for July	22	0	0
Mr. Stewart, on account of charges for horses	29	13	0
Travelling expenses of duffadars on account of charges for horses	18	6	6
Babu Hori Mohon Chand for pay of establishment for July	682	10	9
Famine establishment under the Magistrate for pay of establishment for July	131	0	0
Setab Singh, compounder, for his salary for May	7	1	6
Ditto ditto for travelling allowance for May	7	1	6
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for his salary for June	450	0	0
Baboo Jogodis Nath Roy for his establishment for June and July	934	6	9
Mr. R. K. Sen, for his salary for July	400	0	0
Ditto for his pay of establishment for July	79	0	0
Baboo Purna Chandra Gupta for his travelling allowance for May and June	91	8	0
Native Doctor Sreesh Chandra Roy, for his pay for July	10	0	0
Baboo Joges Chandra Mitter for his travelling allowance for proceeding from Maldah	101	4	0
Baboo Aughornath Chatterjee, relief superintendent, for his pay for July	100	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for Paglu gola establishment for July	49	6	6
Chittodhur Dass for Thakurgaon ditto for June	72	3	11
Ditto ditto ditto for contingencies	2	4	0
Moonshee Tareekulla for Laharee gola establishment for June	61	3	8
Ditto ditto for repairs of gola	0	8	0
Ditto ditto for contingencies	1	12	0
Ramdoyal Nundy for Atwari gola establishment for June	26	2	7
Ditto ditto for contingencies	1	5	6
Ram Tanoo Moonshi for Ruhia gola establishment for June	12	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto for contingencies	0	10	6
Tareekulla for price of burning oil for Lahuri gola	0	10	9
District grain office establishment for July	178	0	0
District relief office establishment for ditto	70	12	6
Native Doctor Naseeruddeen for wages of coolies employed during May, June, and July	15	0	0
Ditto ditto for price of medicines purchased during ditto ditto and ditto	20	5	0
Baboo Ram Chandra Barman for his salary and that of his inspectors for July	430	0	0
Ditto ditto for pay of inspector for ditto	50	0	0
Ditto ditto for pay of his office establishment for ditto	78	8	0
Moulvee Abdul Khalek, assistant relief superintendent, for his pay for ditto	100	0	0
Abdul Waheb, ditto ditto for ditto ditto	100	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq. for pay of his office establishment for ditto	79	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for his office establishment for July	679	0	0
Ditto for tentage allowance for July	11	1	9
Ditto for his deputation allowance for July	200	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for deputation allowance for July	200	0	0
Baboo Ram Chandra Barman for salary of group superintendents for July 1874	299	0	9
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for salary of group superintendents for July	245	0	0

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	At close of last fortnight.	OF THIS FORTNIGHT.		DETAIL CLASSIFICATION.		
		First week.	Second week.	Gratisious.	Light out-door work.	Manufactures and in-door work.
Bhadooria	1,831 ^a	3,111	2,161	1,300	412	449
Bindoil	2,348	2,374	2,394	Details not given.		
Beergunge	19,472	4,865	4,858	4,858	0	?
Bochagunge	8,538	2,136	2,985	1,148	1,847	.....
Chcoramon	3,186	2,766	2,723	1,692	784	249
Dinagapore	5,247	5,854	5,765	3,461 ^c	1,564	740
Doorgapore	8,523	9,941	9,077	4,058	4,173	846
Gungarampore	4,779	4,004	3,107	1,133	1,022	841
Habra	944	624	649	649	.....	d
Phulbaree	5,738	1,444				
Kaliagunge	3,144	2,448	1,397	788	565	44
Luskerhut	2,585	2,457	2,417	1,607	810 ^e	
Patiram	2,582	3,613	3,251	2,608	511	110
Patnitola	1,764	1,655	2,539	1,939	600 about ^e	
Porsha	5,084	4,585	2,649	1,998	297	325
Rapeesonkoil	2,133	1,906	1,828	1,619	766	43
Tamboolee	4,372	4,225	3,202	2,761	311	229
Thakurgaon	2,037	2,637	2,789	1,704	996	89
Total	84,307	60,595	53,881	32,723	.....	.....

^a Figures given in column 2 are for gratuitous relief only.

^b Besides 1,115 employed on road construction which cannot be called light labor.

^c Besides about 200 daily fed by Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor.

^d The two circles have been joined; no relief work or manufacture started.

^e Returns not clear of number on manufacture.

^f Returns defective; figures in columns 2 and 3 given represent gratuitous relief; probable number on light labor and manufactures 600.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Dinagore during the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
					Sold to the laborers or to public.	Given for charitable relief.	By advances to ryots.	Amount paid to laborers.	Total.		
Mds.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.
Dinagore	...	96,000	1,27,827 9 8	97,519 25 4	74,940 39 2	8,406 11 7	23,080 2 0	3,172 21 11	1,09,599 34 4		
Choraman	...	45,000	46,246 33 8	34,633 23 4	4,435 9 13	1,864 17 13	27,304 9 0	4,909 28 11	38,013 25 5		
Bindail	...	89,000	90,757 0 0	58,213 12 8	26,744 2 11	4,372 16 4	21,601 31 8	10,810 1 1	63,528 11 8		
Raneesankoil	...	80,000	1,02,199 0 0	64,150 20 1	57,157 31 8	3,768 17 1	20,433 19 4	4,541 19 1	85,899 6 14		
Thakurgaon	...	30,000	47,644 0 0	26,670 28 14	16,317 26 7	1,112 11 2	5,178 5 8	9,851 32 10	32,459 35 11		
Bochagunge	...	40,000	44,171 0 0	37,890 27 2	11,950 4 2	3,866 29 14	20,395 15 12	3,895 2 12	40,107 12 8		
Kaliagunge	...	1,00,000	72,573 15 8	51,131 29 3	8,733 32 0	3,737 32 0	38,254 15 8	3,638 12 5	54,364 11 13		
Tamboolee	...	60,000	68,252 26 8	49,838 0 0	23,494 0 0	4,589 0 0	18,620 0 0	7,256 0 0	53,959 0 0		
Gungarampore	...	40,000	39,297 13 8	20,490 33 0	3,653 8 4	3,527 9 12	11,846 0 0	2,419 12 0	21,445 30 0		
Luskerhaut	...	40,000	38,894 0 0	22,280 32 6	1,942 34 10	4,249 12 9	16,085 0 0	1,834 23 7	24,111 30 11		
Porsha	...	95,000	94,965 0 0	78,756 9 0	17,478 37 1	3,890 20 13	57,795 10 0	2,370 21 14	81,535 9 12		
Putnitola	...	85,000	68,224 0 0	52,009 15 14	32,124 27 1	3,289 31 15	21,642 20 15	198 18 2	57,255 18 1		
Patiram	...	50,000	42,445 0 0	24,524 37 4	13,414 14 12	2,001 21 2	8,945 25 0	2,666 33 0	27,028 13 12		
Bhadoria	...	1,50,000	94,588 0 0	66,402 37 2	22,103 13 5	9,483 12 15	36,344 18 13	5,026 18 11	75,956 23 12		
Doorgapore	...		33,317 0 0	14,639 24 14	10,022 32 2	1,292 33 10	4,821 28 12	11 23 8	16,148 37 0		
Habra	...		55,944 14 4	29,776 25 4	32,135 13 11	1,870 13 10	1,233 28 14	337 39 15	35,577 15 6		
Beergunge	...	10,00,000	10,67,316 18 8	7,28,928 30 13	3,56,649 6 11	60,819 11 15	3,33,581 30 14	62,949 27 13	8,13,900 36 7		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	Add amount sent to Furness...	...	48,210 0 0		
							Total	...	8,62,200 36 7		

DINAGORE MAGISTRACY,
The 10th July 1874.E. E. LOWIS,
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 944, dated Maldah, the 10th August 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector, Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward my report for the fortnight ending the 7th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY, &c.

During the past fortnight some of the bhadoi has been cut, though the greater part still remains to be reaped; it will nearly all be harvested during the next fortnight. The outturn is very good, seven or eight maunds a beegah. I went over the north-east part of the district towards Chanchal; the bhadoi there could hardly be better than it is, very little damage had been done by the rise of the Mahanuddee. Mr. Reily told me that a good deal of the crops towards the west part had been submerged and destroyed, but that part had a capital rubbi crop last year, so the people can bear the loss very well. The ryots are beginning to cut their Indian corn; this crop is very good, and is chiefly sown in the west part of the district. The small quantity that has been sown in the Barind has turned out very well.

The prospects of the hymunti crop, as far as one can say, continue good, though rain is required in the north-east part to complete transplantation. This complaint of want of rain is pretty general; however, I do not think that the prospects of this crop are yet materially affected; transplantation goes on up to the end of this month, and there seems to be every likelihood of there being more rain. Besides this, the ryots, taught prudence by the scanty rainfall of last year, have banded up their tanks so as to retain the water for irrigating their crops. Until the end of this month it is impossible to say how the hymunti will turn out.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal went through the district from Chanchal to Nowabgunge, and has given a very favorable report of the condition of the people. The following is an extract from his report:—"The average health of ten villages was 18 per cent. with spleen enlarged; 12 per cent. anæmic; 2 per cent. emaciated; 4 per cent. aged, and 64 per cent. in normal health."

Dr. Coates observes that this is a large percentage of anæmia, and that those most affected were the town school boys whose parents were in easy circumstances. He attributes the loss of *physique* in these children to the want of muscular employments. The next most affected were the people of the southern villages, where the anæmia varied from ten to thirty per cent. of those examined. This, and the presence of some orphans at Gomashtapore, is the only evidence of there having been any scarcity in Maldah. The native doctors of Nowabgunge, Old and New Maldah and Chanchal, all concurred in telling Dr. Coates that there had been no deaths and no diseases the result of scarcity. Dr. Coates adds: their hospital records show the same thing. There has been a very slight increase in the deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery, while those from cholera have been much less than in the previous year in corresponding months.

In Chanchal Mr. Reily reports that there was more than an average crop of bhadoi. The supplies in the local markets are increasing, and prices have fallen below the rates at which Government is selling, so that Government sales have fallen off a good deal during the last three or four days.

During the past fortnight the prices of rice have been slightly lower than during the previous fortnight. The circle officer of Nowabgunge, Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, reports that traders who have hitherto held back their stores are now eager to sell, and that lately they have exported a large quantity of rice to Calcutta. One man brought a boat load of 250 maunds of paddy to English Bazar from Dinagepore; he told me he had brought it from a place called Sihai, thana Bansia, where he gave Rs. 2 a maund, and was retailing it here at 18 seers for the rupee.

The following tables show the latest prices at the principal marts, and the quantity of grain brought to English Bazar by river during the week:—

		Paddy.	Common rice.
English Bazar	...	22	12 to 13½
Maldah	...	.....	12 to 13½
Chanchal and Abadpore	...	22	14
Julseegunge and Samsi	...	22	12
Rohunpore	...	19	11½ to 13½
Nowabgunge	...	.....	14½
Gazole	...	16 to 17	12

Imports.

		Rice.	Paddy.
From Dacca	...	2,930	2,025
" Sylhet	...	.....	225
" Calcutta	...	150	.....
" Nitpore	...	100	.....
" Kalikamoria	...	865	395
" Rohunpore	...	.....	.....
Total	...	4,045	2,745

RAINFALL.

During the fortnight the rainfall has been scanty, the quantity recorded at head-quarter being only 2.57 inches, and at Chanchal 1.59. On the whole, the health of the people has been good, though at Shibgunge some deaths from fever are reported.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of people on relief works under the Department Public Works has slightly increased during the fortnight, the daily average being 1,118 against 1,088. For the Sudda

sub-division there is a slight decrease, the daily average number being 1,364 against 1,479 last fortnight. In Chanchal there has been an increase in the number, the daily average being 1,260 against 476.

There will probably be a great falling off next fortnight, since the people will get employment in reaping the bhadoi crop; and I have recently reduced the daily wages of coolies not on task-work to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer a day, that being mere subsistence allowance.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of laborers, Public Works Department.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Sudder Circle ...						2,086
	Gazole " ...	3,856	1,738	390			Nil.
	Maldah " ...						5,348
	Gomastapore " ...	1,459	724	232			8,529
	Shibgunge " ...	2,660	740	193			Nil.
	Nowabgunge " ...	2,287	1,152	229	1,467	1,341	3,148
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION.	Chanchal " ...						17,648

Total number of laborers under Department of Public Works

Men	10,262
Women	4,354
Children	1,034

Total number of laborers under Circle Officers

Total	15,650
	36,754

Daily average number of laborers employed was—

Under Department Public Works	1,118
do. Circle Officers	2,626
Total	3,744

Amount disbursed in wages by the Department Public Works—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In tokens	1,525	0	0
In grain	14	2	3

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

There is nothing to say under this head.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

There are now 4,890 maunds of Government grain in English Bazar. This, I think, with the quantity distributed to the several circles, will be quite sufficient for the wants of this district, for rice is getting cheaper, and wheat is now selling at 16 seers for the rupee, i.e., only one seer less than at this time last year.

All the hired godowns have been given up, and the only establishment retained is the one at head-quarters directly under the district grain officer. During the fortnight Lieutenant Barton came round and recommended that some of the rice stored in English Bazar should be removed and stored in the transport golas at Old Maldah. I found that this step was not necessary, since a few days after Lieutenant Barton left there was plenty of room here.

With reference to paragraph 5 of Government letter No. 4741—S.R. of the 31st ultimo, no serious damage has been done to any of the rice stored in this district; a few bags only have been heated and damaged by rats, but there is now ample room in the godowns, so that there is plenty of ventilation.

The following table shows the places within the district to which grain was sent during the fortnight:—

		Quantity sent.		
		Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
From English Bazar	To Bamungolah	488	30	0
	" Gomastapore	1,480	16	8
	" Bulbulchundi	565	13	0
	" Kamlabari	24	7	8
	" Kaliachuck	500	0	0
Total		3,058	27	0

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight. The quantity of grain advanced to ryots for the Sudder sub-division was 4,197 mds. 20 srs., and for Chanchal 706 mds.; total 5,503 mds. 20 srs.; and thus the total advanced up to date is 23,988 mds. 25 srs. 4 chs. The value of the immovable property pledged as security for these loans is, for the most part, less than Rs. 100; so that generally it is not necessary to register the bonds. In Chanchal, the ryots who are beginning to sell their jute and bhadoi are already beginning to repay these advances. Mr. Reily originally advanced the rice at 10 and 12 seers for the rupee; I have told him to allow the borrowers to pay at the more favorable rates of 12 and 14 seers, these being the rates subsequently sanctioned.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

There has been a decrease in the daily average number of people gratuitously relieved, the number being in the Sudder sub-division 6,625, against 7,701 of the previous fortnight; and in the Chanchal sub-division 2,690, against 2,996; the daily decrease for the whole district was thus 1,382. The number relieved in the Sudder Circle is very great, being 2,421 a day. Unfortunately Mr. Livesay, the relief officer, was taken ill, and so could not go round and inspect the centres, otherwise the decrease would probably have been greater. I expect that there will be a much greater decrease during the next fortnight. The number of centres closed during the fortnight was—

In Shibgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Nowabgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Gomastapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

F.—Number of people charitably relieved for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874.

Names of Circles.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	Names of Circles.	LIGHT WORK.		REMARKS.
				Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	
Maldah	22,860	337 19 5	Maldah	1,891	60 38 7½	
Gazole	4,704	59 37 15	Gazole	267	10 15 12	
Sudder	33,894	460 8 5	Sudder ... ..	.....	.....	Not shown separately.
Shibgunge	2,150	79 21 2	Shibgunge ... ..	.....	.....	Do. do.
Gomastapore	12,582	204 11 15	Gomastapore	532	57 30 7½	
Nowabgunge	16,564	389 11 3½	Nowabgunge	1,520	180 32 0	
Chanchal	37,600	763 21 11½	Chanchal	4,596	179 0 0	
Total	130,414	2,294 11 9	Total	8,806	488 36 11½	

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. As. P.

Total expenditure from district treasury as shown in the last fortnightly narrative	...	...	...	3,67,337	15	10
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Details of the above total.

Ordinary district roads and relief works	...	...	...	1,13,140	6	0
Ditto for purchase of grain	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
Ditto for land improvement	...	...	...	17,800	0	0
Advances for helping ryots	...	...	...	1,650	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	...	1,94,747	9	6
Total	...	...	...	3,67,337	15	10

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Rs. A. P.

Rs. A. P.

Expenditure from District Road Fund, i.e.	...	...	...	30	0	0
Station roads	...	...	...	44	0	0
Establishment	...	...	...	7,500	0	0
Placed at credit of the Department Public Works	...	...	...	7,574	0	0

Expenditure from Scarcity and Relief.

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	...	...	...	4,575	5	6
Storage, including building and repairs	...	...	...	319	10	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	577	4	7
Advances for transport of grain	...	...	...	6,658	1	3

Total 12,130 5 9

(a) Final payments made	...	...	...	12,130	5	9
(b) Advances re-payable	...	...	...	0	0	0

Grand Total 12,130 5 9

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District.

Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed	District Committee	...	1
	Sub-District Committees	...	6
	Relief Centres	...	78
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	...	6
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	...	6
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	...	Nil
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	...	78
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	...	9,415

REMARKS.—Five centres have been closed during the fortnight, namely, 3 in Gomastapore, 1 in Shibgunge and 1 in Nowabgunge.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and zemindars.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
Maldah ...	7th August 1874	25,000	4,925 0 0	1,266 21 2½	1,703 35 13	1,424 0 0	.....	4,394 16 15½	
Gazole ...	7th " "	10,000	10,859 0 0	3,693 23 2	799 0 11	4,652 0 0	.....	8,544 22 13	
Sudder ...	6th " "	25,000 {	10,899 0 0	1,408 4 4	2,234 33 11	2,318 33 8	.....	5,961 31 7	
Shibgunge ...	31st July " }		5,311 10 7	3,292 1 15	863 27 1	1,144 30 0	.....	5,300 19 0	
Gomastapore ...	6th August " }	5,000	8,574 0 0	4,649 5 9	1,937 20 2½	533 0 0	.....	*7,179 25 11½	
Nawabgunge ...	7th " "	5,000	14,799 33 3	892 16 9½	3,129 4 5	5,020 26 12	2,939 21 3½	11,981 28 14½	
Chanchal ...	.....	30,000	37,012 0 0	16,675 19 4½	4,679 17 4	8,835 15 0	.....	30,190 11 8½	
Total ...		1,00,000	92,380 3 10	31,277 10 14½	15,347 18 15½	23,988 25 4	2,939 21 3½	73,552 36 5½	

* This does not agree with the last fortnightly return; revised figures were called for and sent.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Amount of grain received up to date.	Amount of grain consumed up to date of last return.	Amount of grain consumed during fortnight.	Total consumption of Government grain.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Maldah ...	4,925 0 0	3,134 36 15	1,259 20 0½	4,394 16 15½
Gazole ...	10,859 0 0	7,813 37 6	730 25 7	8,544 22 13
Sudder ...	10,899 0 0	4,217 29 8	1,744 1 15	5,961 31 7
Shibgunge ...	5,311 10 7	5,050 11 14½	250 7 1½	5,300 19 0
Nawabgunge ...	14,799 33 3	10,425 6 0½	1,556 22 13½	11,981 28 14½
Gomastapore ...	8,574 0 0	4,634 12 6½	832 13 5½	7,179 25 11
Chanchal ...	37,012 0 0	23,192 2 9½	6,998 8 15	30,190 11 8½
Total ...	92,380 3 10	60,181 16 11½	13,371 19 9½	73,552 36 5½

* Up to 31st July 1874.

† This does not agree with the last fortnightly return.

No. 658.

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, and Theft as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding months of 1872 and 1873, for the month of July 1874.

	Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred, minus (Column 4 of AI, Column AI.)
Dacoity—	
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI ... Month of July 1874	1
Theft—	
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle theft ... { Month of July 1874 ... 53	
Corresponding month of July 1873	26
Ditto ditto 1872	19
Total of the two crimes ... { Month of July 1874 ... 54	
Corresponding month of July 1873	26
Ditto ditto 1872	19
Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, &c.—	
Heading 35 of Crime Return AI ... { Month of July 1874 ... 21	
Corresponding month of July 1873	26
Ditto ditto 1872	28
Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking—	
Heading 42 of Crime Return AI ... { Month of July 1874 ... 10	
Corresponding month of July 1873	15
Ditto ditto 1872	11
Total of the two crimes, headings 35 and 42 ... { Month of July 1874 ... 31	
Corresponding month of July 1873	41
Ditto ditto 1872	39
Grand Total ... { Month of July 1874 ... 85	
Corresponding month of July 1873	67
Ditto ditto 1872	58

REMARKS.—No grain theft.
The great increase is in petty thefts, of which there were more than double the number of the corresponding month last year. This is attributed to the prevailing scarcity.

MALDAH,
The 3rd August 1874.

B. S. MOITREYA,
Ct. Inspr. in charge of District S. Office.

F. WYER,
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 2032, dated Beaulah, the 12th August 1874.

From—W. H. D'O'LY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my Narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply of rice in the markets throughout the district is ample. Importations at all the river-side marts along the Ganges, Godagaree alone excepted, have been extensive. Singra and Nattore have also received largely from outside. Prices are gradually falling. There was a report, when prices rose suddenly in the end of July, that the supplies at Dacca were failing, and that the merchants were closing their stores; but subsequent large and continued importations soon removed this idea and caused the prices to fall. They range at present from 10 to 15 seers (80-talah weight) per rupee. The highest of these prices (10 seers) prevails at some of the marts in Tannore, Manda, and Bagmara; while in Singra and Beaulah rice is procurable at 15 seers. In Manda potatoes are selling at 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. The aous crop has been cut in several parts of the district, and the rice is coming into the markets. Mr. Clay reports that it is selling at Runbagha at 20 seers per rupee. There has been a decided insufficiency of rain. The weather has been unusually clear for this time of year. This, though advantageous for the silk bund, has not improved the prospects of the amun rice crop, regarding which fear has been expressed by many. After the first rise, the water in the rivers sank very low, but the Ganges has since risen gradually, and is now higher than the highest level which it attained in the first rise. This gradual rise is good for the deep-water rice. For the transplanted rice in the Bhurind and the north of Singra, rain is much wanted; and unless there is a more plentiful rainfall hereafter than there has been lately, it will suffer greatly. Jute has been cut in the north of the district, and the Sub-Divisional Officer of the North Bhurind reports very favorably on it. All other crops in the ground promise well. Mr. Manisty reports that maize is ripening in his sub-division, "and has afforded relief to not a few persons; but the greater part of it will not be ready for another ten days or so. Poultry has become scarce in most parts owing to the Mussulman population having lived in an unusually large measure upon it this year. I am informed that field-coolies are paid a considerable portion of their wages in poultry, the ryots not having the means to pay the whole in rice."

The condition of the people continues the same. In the south and south-east of Tannore, in Bagmara, the north of Pootea and Beaulah thanas, distress is undoubtedly severely felt by many. The numbers at the poor-houses in this part are still large, but they have been considerably reduced at Khooshadanga, where at one time they were enormously high. That distress is really more severe in the parts above specified than it was a month ago, is certain; that it is acute, is proved by the fact that men, women, and children seek eagerly for work for even half a seer of rice daily. The children have now in many places to dive for kunker, still they do dive for it, and bring it to the centres. Men who were getting 13 chittacks of rice and pice for dall, salt, &c., were told that they would now only get 8 chittacks for working on the roads, &c.; several refused at first, but in two days returned and begged to be allowed to work for even half a seer a day. Facts like these prove indubitably that distress is severe. It may seem strange that these people, who were not so distressed when prices were higher, and when prospects were not so good, have now suddenly fallen into great distress at a time when prices have fallen and rice is plentiful; but it is a fact, and the reason is, first, that private stocks have been exhausted, jewels have been pledged, and there is no money to buy rice, even though it should fall to 30 seers per rupee. Again, the part of the country in question is noted for its silk; cocoons are raised there in sufficient quantities to supply not only the neighbouring factories, but those also at a considerable distance. The price of silk has fallen enormously, and the price for cocoons has fallen accordingly; a man now gets one rupee where before he got two. The silk bunds have not been good this year, and the people have consequently suffered. The aous crop is also more backward in this part than elsewhere, but I trust that when it comes in our poor-houses will be cleared. There has been an increase in crime, but only in a trifling degree, as compared with the corresponding portion of last year, and a decrease as compared with 1872. There have been no cases of starvation.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

C.—TRANSPORT.

} See statements.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The golas having issued the greater part of their stocks, it has been easy to carry out the Government orders regarding ventilation. There has been no heating, and I trust that no injury will be sustained from this source.

E.—ADVANCES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Rupees 3,966-8-3 have been repaid out of the advances made to dealers to import rice

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See statements and remarks above.

Crime Return of the Rajshahye District.

				Rajshahye.
DACOITY—				
(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI.)	Month of July 1874 ...	...	...	1
	" 1873 ...	...	...	Nil.
	" 1872 ...	...	...	1
ROBBERY—				
(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI.)	Month of July 1874 ...	...	...	Nil.
	" 1873 ...	...	...	Nil.
	" 1872 ...	...	...	Nil.
THEF—				
(Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding Cattle-theft.)	Month of July 1874 ...	...	...	107
	" 1873 ...	...	...	56
	" 1872 ...	...	...	68
HOUSE-BREAKING—				
(Headings 35, 36, and 42 of Crime Return AI.)	Month of July 1874 ...	...	...	66
	" 1873 ...	...	...	107
	" 1872 ...	...	...	112
Total of all four cases	Month of July 1874 ...	...	...	174
	" 1873 ...	...	...	163
	" 1872 ...	...	...	181

BEAULEAH,

The 10th August 1874.

W. F. FAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,

District Superintendent of Police.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	2,37,196	14 1
Details of the above—		
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	1,93,264	6 3
Advanced for storage of Government grain	1,589	12 8
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	8,926	13 0
Paid on account of contribution to District Relief Fund	465	0 0
Salary and deputation allowance	12,224	15 3
Advanced for purchase of gola materials	9,453	0 0
Advanced for relief work	1,873	12 0
Expended for relief work	3,005	0 0
Tentage and travelling	340	1 8
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution	600	0 0
Contingencies	745	0 0
Package	229	15 6
Permanent advance	4,300	0 0
Expended during the fortnight—	600	0 0
Permanent advance	157	14 3
Package	78	5 1½
Miscellaneous	34	8 0
Contingencies	1,119	1 0
Storage of Government grain	542	14 9
Tentage and travelling allowance	4,730	5 5
Transport of Government grain	1,088	6 11
Salary and deputation allowance		
Total	8,351	7 5½
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	2,37,196	14 1
Grand Total	2,45,548	5 6½

N.B.—Advances made to railway engineers on their cheques have been excluded under instructions from the Government of Bengal.

Statement showing Operations of Charitable Relief in the Rajshahye District during Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

Names of Sub-Divisions.	Names of Poor-houses.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.	
		Gratuitously.	Doing light work.
Sudder Sub-Division	Beauleah	1,146	120
	Khooshadanga	7,070	5,982
	Panunugger	1,867	4,281
	Burgachee	139	3,980
	Sardah	253	119
	Gahinapore	1,009	.....
	Beehmaria	1,890	4
	Arahee	993	.....
	Tahirpore	3,373	5,218
	Nowhatta	137	.....
	Pooteah	No return has been received.	
	Madareegunge		
North Bhurind Sub-Division	Nurullabad	25	28
	Shalpoore	131	35
	Narnpara	64	96
	Bamningram	82	92
	Dasatina	64	53
	Kusamba	38	52
	Shabai	102	173
	Chandunugger	67	83
	Bandaikhara	13	39
	Backsoil	63	79
	Bagmara	403	107
	Haludghur	536	168
	Hajinugger	70	42
	Kour	3	179
	Bhapela	8	1
	Mulliepoore	3	16
	Thackerparah	.....	150
	Paulparah	.....	71
	Fehgram	.....	39
	Bygacha	.....	38
	Khalja	98	95
	Relief given through village munduls	.....	.....
South Bhurind Sub-Division*		4,328	3,484
Nattore Sub-Division	Nattore	364	58
	Rimbagha	247	20
	Sbingrah	62	3
	Chalakhali	195	19
	Pathalghara	498†	.....
	Teroil	173	2
	Harah	71	10
	Kashimpore	52	16
	Barrigaon†	18	13
	Karachumaria	.....	.....
Total		25,655	25,092

* The sub-divisional officer has not reported separately the number of persons relieved at each poor-house.

† These figures show an average of 26 days from 6th to 31st July. No later returns have come in.

‡ The average number of persons daily relieved at this poor-house is 239. The sub-divisional officer has not reported separate what number receives gratuitous relief, &c., what number works in return.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Rajshahye District during the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.				Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.			
Sudder Sub-Division	...	Mds. S. C. 19,500 0 0	Mds. S. C. 19,461 4 0	Mds. S. C. 1,148 4 10	Mds. S. C. 25,644 16 0	Mds. S. C. 1,942 34 0	Mds. S. C. 2,152 13 0	Mds. S. C. 30,887 27 10	Mds.	Mds.
South Bhurind Sub-Division	...	13,866 0 0	13,623 29 0	827 3 6	6,949 30 4	1,875 20 0	1,910 6 8	11,563 20 2		
North Bhurind Sub-Division	...	24,407 5 0	24,033 11 4	1,111 22 13	14,550 22 0	537 0 0	418 22 12	16,617 27 9		
Natore Sub-Division	...	28,426 35 0	28,426 35 0	220 7 13½	760 26 3¼	.....	142 22 14	1,123 17 1		
Total		86,200 0 0	85,550 39 4	3,306 38 12½	47,905 14 7½	4,355 14 0	4,623 25 2	60,191 12 6		

NOWGONG.

*Receipts.—Nil**Despatches.*

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.		
			M.	S.	C.
24th July 1874	Girish Chandra Lahori	208	200	0	0
Ditto	F. F. Grant, Sahebgunge	344	500	0	0
26th ditto	Ram Mohun Chukrovarti	31	30	0	0
27th ditto	Ditto ditto	18	17	0	0
28th ditto	Grish Chandra Lahori	184	200	0	0
30th ditto	Alim Fakeer	11	10	0	0

GODAGAREE.

*Receipts.—Nil**Despatches.*

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.		
			M.	S.	C.
26th July 1874	Nilpore from Dinagepore reserve	400	800	0	0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagepore reserve	300	600	0	0
28th ditto	Ditto ditto	315	630	0	0
Ditto	Nilpore by 3 boats	1,250	2,500	0	0
29th ditto	Ditto	765	1,530	0	0
Ditto	Overseer, P. W. D.	8	5	0	0
Ditto	Beaulah from Dinagepore reserve	1	2	0	0
31st ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	5	10	0	0
3rd August 1874	Overseer, P. W. D.	10	20	0	0
4th ditto	To Beaulah from Dinagepore reserve	30	600	0	0
Ditto	Raigunge ditto	500	1,000	0	0
5th ditto	Ditto ditto	250	500	0	0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagepore reserve.	300	600	0	0
Ditto	Overseer, P. W. D.	6	10	0	0

SAHEBGUNGE.

*Receipts.—Nil**Despatches.*

Date of despatch.	From whom despatched	Bags.	Weight.		
			M.	S.	C.
30th July 1874	Store-keeper, Bagmara	807	995	0	0
2nd August 1874	Ditto	654	1,005	0	0

LALLPORE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Weight.		
			M.	S.	C.
2nd August 1874	Store-keeper, Beaulah	150	292	18	0

LALLPORE.

Despatches

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.		
			M.	S.	C.
2nd August 1874	Sreekristo Moitra	53	102	2	13

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2909

BEAULEAH.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
28th July 1874	Khooshadanga	111	217 14 0
Ditto	Sahebgunge	10	20 0 0
Ditto	Baneshur	13	25 0 0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	147	282 26 0
Ditto	Sardah	26	50 0 0
Ditto	Advance	15	30 20 0
29th	Khooshadanga	105	311 12 0
Ditto	Sarfatulla Sircar	26	50 0 0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	146	288 28 0
Ditto	Mr. Wilcox	100	200 0 0
Ditto	Advance	7	14 0 0
31st	J. J. O'Flaherty for Benesur	13	25 0 0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	124	245 36 8
1st August 1874	Ditto	129	254 3 8
Ditto	Lallpore	150	300 0 0
Ditto	Pannanugger	98	190 29 0
Ditto	Chowkidar	2	3 0 0
Ditto	Nowhatta	13	25 0 0
Ditto	Executive Engineer	26	50 0 0
2nd	Pannanugger	156	309 11 0
Ditto	Shahebbazar	10	20 0 0
3rd	Executive Engineer	15	25 0 0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	172	338 22 0
4th	Ditto	81	161 18 0
Ditto	Executive Engineer	25	50 0 0
Ditto	Nowhatta	25	50 0 0
Ditto	Beauleah	25	50 0 0

BEAULEAH.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
28th July 1874	Godagaree	316	632 0 0

NOWGONG (NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY DEPOT).

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
27th July 1874	Not stated in the returns.	40	76 12 0
1st August "		24	45 22 0
2nd ditto		16	28 20 0

No. 799.

B.—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.														How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	Rate of rice.	Bazar.														
		Sunday, 26th July.			Monday, 27th July.			Tuesday, 28th July.			Wednesday, 29th July.			Thursday, 30th July.					Friday, 31st July.			Saturday, 1st August.			Total.								
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.				Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.		Children.							
10	Byah road ...	7	...	...	185	16	5	183	16	9	195	20	7	194	21	7	189	16	8	185	16	8	182	15	8	1,313	120	52	10th Sept.	Metalling road ...	Government rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.	Byah ...	2 miles.
11	Natore road ...	30	...	...	150	...	5	150	...	5	180	...	8	184	...	9	199	...	7	52	...	...	202	...	6	1,117	...	40	1st "	Three-fourths would not work on the road.		Beroldah ...	Ditto.
2	Dinapore road ...	10	...	...	40	25	...	51	30	...	88	23	...	20	...	...	87	3	...	54	7	...	50	3	...	390	91	...	September	Laboring class (Boonas)...		Sultangunge...	Ditto.
1	Maldah road ...	8	...	...	42	11	...	25	12	...	39	9	...	22	12	...	29	11	...	33	13	...	35	14	...	225	82	...	Ditto	These men would not work in ordinary years.		Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	Godagaree road ...	20	...	...	21	...	...	29	4	...	40	6	...	41	5	...	35	2	...	32	7	...	43	8	...	241	32	...	.....	Ditto ditto		Prentolli.	
13	Pubna road ...	22	...	...	28	...	...	26	...	...	30	...	...	32	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	32	...	...	208	...	...	September	Laboring class.			
Minor works.	Salpara road, 1st section...	...	...	...	33	...	...	26	...	...	39	...	...	34	...	...	39	...	...	27	...	...	23	...	...	921	...	...					
	Tank at Salpara ...	...	...	...	131	...	...	127	...	...	102	...	...	75	...	...	47	...	...	91	...	...	90	...	...	685	...	...					
	Cutting canal at Bur-gachee.	...	...	...	61	...	...	59	...	...	87	...	...	61	...	...	62	...	...	116	...	...	115	...	...	561	...	...	.....	On all works laborers are paid by grain only.			
	Total number employed...	...	...	...	691	52	10	676	62	14	800	58	15	663	38	16	717	32	15	620	43	8	772	40	14	4,939	325	92					

BEAULEAH,
The 5th August 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERY,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District.

No. 833.

B.—Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Serial number of work.		NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.																		How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	GRAIN.												
			Sunday, 2nd August.			Monday, 3rd August.			Tuesday, 4th August.			Wednesday, 5th August.			Thursday, 6th August.			Friday, 7th August.					Saturday, 8th August.			Total.	Children.	Rate of rice.	Name.	Distance.					
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.															
10		Byah road	7	202	12	16	200	16	15	204	15	18	221	16	14	217	18	15	198	15	18	223	16	18	1,465	108	114	...	Metalling road	...	Government rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.	Byah Hat	2 miles.		
11		Natore road	...	30	197	...	7	184	...	5	287	...	5	182	...	8	208	...	6	299	...	5	279	...	5	1,636	...	41	...	Three-fourths would not come on the road.	...	Beroldah	...	Ditto.	
2		Dinapore road	...	10	80	7	...	73	5	...	54	8	...	53	13	...	54	6	...	46	15	...	39	17	...	399	71	...	...	Laboring class (Boomas)	...	...	Sultangunge	Ditto.	
1		Maldah road	...	8	27	15	...	37	16	...	20	16	...	40	9	...	21	5	...	21	...	...	27	13	...	193	74	...	...	These men would not work in ordinary years.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.	
5		Godegaree road	...	20	22	4	...	38	8	...	37	9	...	17	6	...	37	7	...	19	7	...	20	4	...	190	45	...	...	Ditto ditto	...	Prentolli.	...	Ditto.	
13		Pubna road	...	22	30	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	Laboring class.	...	...	...	...	
Minor works		Salpara road, 1st section	...	75	...	...	...	36	...	28	...	...	30	...	...	19	...	45	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tank at Salpara	...	75	...	...	...	94	...	125	...	...	129	...	...	102	...	135	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Canal at Burgachee	...	31	...	...	...	37	...	26	...	...	43	...	...	58	...	61	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Enlarging Rajshahye Jail	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	On all works laborers are paid by grain only.	...	...	...	...
		Provincial works	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stock	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total number employed			...	749	38	...	738	45	20	792	48	23	739	44	22	756	36	21	829	37	23	848	50	23	5,471	298	135								

L. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District.

BEAULEAH,
The 11th August 1874.

No. 19, dated Rungpore, the 8th August 1874.

Memo. from—E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.*Narrative of scarcity and relief of Rungpore district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the
8th August 1874.*

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

Market quotations.

				OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PER RUPEE.	
				Last fortnight. Seers.	This fortnight. Seers.
Head-quarters	...	...	...	18	20
Govindgunge	...	...	...	13 to 22	15 to 16
Peergunge	...	...	...	20	20
Sadullapore	...	...	...	20 to 26	20 to 24
Sundergunge	...	...	...	20	20
Molung	...	...	...	20	18 to 22
Mahigunge	...	...	...	20	23
Kumargunge	...	...	...	16	17 to 21
Borobari	...	...	...	13	21
Durwani	...	...	...	12 to 15	24
Kallygunge	...	...	...	14	22

The greater part of the aous rice has been housed, and the harvest has begun on the khair lands of Govindgunge. In the north, at Durwani, the yield is expected to be double the average, and prices have gone down to 24 seers the rupee. Exportation to Serajgunge and Nattore is now busily going on all along the south, and prices have risen in Govindgunge where the trade is most active to 16 seers the rupee, and it is anticipated that there will not be much fall again before the amun is reaped. The markets are now assuming their normal condition, the rates being cheaper in the north, and increasing gradually to the south, where the facilities of exportation exist.

The prospects of the amun crop are less favourable. The rainfall has been deficient, only 1.48 during the fortnight. Everywhere the cry is for rain; transplantation of seedlings is being retarded and some are withering. In low parts, however, there is still water in the fields, and in Dimla, especially, transplantation is actively proceeding. But unless we speedily get rain, we shall have a late harvest in all the high lands to the detriment of the yield, for the people say that rice which is transplanted in Asar yields twice as much as that which is transplanted in Srabun, and the same holds good with respect to Srabun and Bhadra. The dry weather has had one good effect in killing off the caterpillars, which had very generally attacked the young plants. They have not done much damage except in Moheegunge circle, where it is said to have been considerable.

There is little to note as regards the condition of the people. The reaping of the aous is driving away distress in the north at Durwani and Dimla. Pirgunge shews a considerable improvement. The following quotation from the Molung officer's report aptly describes the state of the greater part of the district:—

“Barring their debts to the zemindar, the mahajun and the State, the majority of the people are now in a perfectly good condition, their health as good as usual, their stores full, and their minds free from all anxieties. In some places the people seem so happy that, if a stranger were now to visit the houses of our cultivators, he should certainly be at a loss to perceive that there has at all been a famine in the district. The merry songs, the laughs that indicate a vacant mind, the pleasant pastorals, and the love ditties that now ring the peasants' homes in every village in the evening, are unmistakeable proofs of their light heart and their freedom from all harassing cares of the world.”

In the pauper circle of Mahigunge alone the numbers continued large, but the lists are being carefully scrutinised.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Daily average number of coolies employed during the fortnight—

CIRCLE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece work.	On daily wages.	Unenumerated.
Under Executive Engineer	68	.....	.....	68	68	.....	.....
Jelalgunge road	44	.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....
Total	112	.....	.....	112	112	.....	.....

Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen of Molung thus reports of the work done under the village group system:—

“Of all circles in the district it was first introduced in this division, and of all parts of my thana, first in Andwab. 34 villages in that Pergunnah were placed under this system,

and the number of labourers averaged about 1,500 per month. The number of village paths repaired or constructed in that pergunnah above is 275. These vary in length from 1 rasi of 87½ cubits to 10 rasis or 875 cubits and from 6 cubits to 3 in breadth. It was next introduced in Shurhatta, where 32 villages were grouped for purposes of better inspection. There we have 58 paths repaired and constructed, the average length of which is 462 yards and average breadth 8 feet.

"The expenditure on these paths did not exceed a few hundred rupees in cash and 2,000 maunds of rice, and considering the agency at our disposal, and the small encouragement given to persons to join the work (the remuneration having been a bare subsistence allowance), we have, I think, every reason to congratulate ourselves at the gratifying results produced by the weak-bodied people, who, till their removal to the villages, were a sort of nightmare to the overseers and the supervising agency, and certainly a great obstacle to the progress of our works on the roads. Besides these roads, 12 bamboo bridges have been constructed by them in Shurhatta, and the work done is certainly creditable to the parties concerned. The work done in Andwa came under my notice on several occasions, and I have always had reason to feel satisfied with their quality."

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Nothing to note.

D.—STORAGE AND CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

DIVISIONS.	Dates for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Amounts stored.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION UP TO DATE.					Balance.	Estimated grain receipt during the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A. Govindgunge ...	25th July 1874	55,000	48,579	20,483	9,386	2,840	4,930	37,639	10,940		
B. Peergunge ...	4th Aug. "	30,000	34,442	7,916	6,127	13,064	5,883	32,990	1,452		
C. Sadullapore ...	4th "	20,000	17,743	6,379	2,326	2,898	5,551	17,154	589		
D. Sundergunge ...	3rd "	10,000	6,081	1,898	2,384	418	430	5,130	951		
E. Molung ...	4th "	40,000	38,417	12,110	6,236	9,624	9,630	37,600	817		
F. Mahigunge ...	5th "	30,000	22,457	2,008	3,592	4,981	1,493	12,074	10,383		
G. Kumargunge ...	6th "	5,000	5,821	4,148	1,389	277		5,814	7		
H. Borobari ...	"	25,000	12,444	11,641	378	126		12,145	299		
I. Durwani ...	4th "	5,000	24,795	21,846	269		241	22,356	2,439		
Rangpore ...	6th "	35,000	29,153	23,121	652	3,556	352	27,681	1,472		
Kishoregunge ...	"		4,940	4,635	20		285	4,940			
Chillakhal ...	6th "	75,000	40,845	32,134			1,135	33,269	7,576		
Kallygunge ...	5th "	30,000	12,647	7,477				7,477	5,170		
Total ...		3,00,900	2,98,364	1,55,796	32,759	37,784	29,930	2,56,269	42,095		15,000

The grain expenditure during the fortnight has been 30,000 maunds, and that for the ensuing fortnight will probably be 15,000 maunds. The disposal of the Cooch Behar reserve is at present under reference. No grain has been found to be heated in any of the storehouses. I have called for detailed reports, and shall notice the subject more at large in my next. I have already reported in my previous narrative that insects had attacked the Borobaree balance, and that I had sold it off locally. I hear now that they have appeared in the 2,000 maunds left unsold at Darwani, and I am apprehensive that the stocks at Chillakhal, Kallygunge, and elsewhere may be attacked in this way. I shall have a special examination made in these stocks, and do what is possible to obviate any damage; but I think it is desirable to sell off all the clean rice at present market rates, and keep in hand only the cargo rice which is less susceptible to attack.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For purchase of food ...	7,500	0	0
To zemindars for advances to their ryots ...	1,50,844	0	0
To jotedars ...	27,706	0	0
Add advances sanctioned but not taken by the parties ...	19,700	0	0
Total ...	2,05,750	0	0

The work of advancing grain is still actively going on in Mahigunge and Peergunge. In Sadullapore and elsewhere it is being brought to a close. The total amount advanced by the statement is 37,784 maunds, but in addition advances of 6,000 mannds have been arranged for, but the grain has not yet been delivered.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

(Prepared by the District Relief Officer.)

The closing of the last private relief centre was reported in the previous narrative. During this fortnight six Government public food relief centres have been dispensed with, leaving thirteen still open. The majority of these will probably not be retained beyond the next fortnight. In Govindgunge Charitable relief has been entirely stopped, except west of the Kuratoya, and there enquiries are being made in order to effect a further reduction.

In Mahigunge a large number still remains; clothes have been given to 322 people.

In Molung Rs. 1,100 have been expended in the distribution of clothing, and charitable relief has ceased there with the exception of the village light work, which also it is intended to bring to a close during the ensuing fortnight. The total number is 10,980 against 16,154 in the last return, shewing a reduction of 5,174. The returns of the expenditure on charitable relief, in Form A, have not yet been received from the relief officers. The statement will be submitted as soon as possible.

(MEAN.)

Statement showing the daily progress of charitable relief for the fortnight ending
8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS.	Government centres.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Home relief by distribution of grain on ticket system.	Home relief with employment by cotton.	By donation of food and money.	Weaving and husking, &c.	Village light work.	Total.
A. Govindgunge	3	236	53	.....	.....	6	2,727	3,022
B. Peergunge	1	24	181	28	363	.....	2,261	2,867
C. Sadullapore	12	120	78	.....	950	51	160	1,354
D. Sundergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Molung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. Mahigunge	3	132	1,724	113	58	.....	1,231	1,231
G. Kumargunge	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. Borobaree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
I. Durwani	1	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head-quarters	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Dimla	1	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Jaldhaka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Ghoramarah	1	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Total	13	937	2,095	141	1,371	57	6,379	10,980

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional Treasury as shown in the last narrative	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure during the present fortnight	7,68,967	7	3
Total	7,68,967	7	3
Deduct refund from the Govindgunge division	55,000	0	0
Net balance	7,13,967	7	3

1903, dated Bogra, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

2. The improvement which I have previously reported in the condition of the country and people still continues. The principal agricultural operation has been the transplanting of the amun crop, and the season hitherto has been favorable for it. Up to date, I should estimate the proportion of amun which has been planted and is in the ground at nine-tenths of the whole. The rainfall during the past fortnight has amounted to 3 12 inches. It has been somewhat deficient for the time of year, and this deficiency is shown in the great subsidence of the water level in rivers and tanks throughout the district. However, I am glad to be able to report that the comparative dryness of the last fortnight has as yet done no injury either to the aous or the young amun. In fact, the *khlar* soil of this district retains moisture so long that many ryots have told me the young amun would not be materially injured if we had no rain for another eight days. The aous has ripened well, and the outturn of grain has come up to the great expectations which were formed of it. The aous rice is being now extensively cut, and is finding its way into the markets in very large quantities. As I anticipated, its effects upon the selling price of food has been very great. In many parts of the district the new aous rice has been selling at from 18 to 24 pukka seers the rupee. As was to be expected, this great cheapening of the price of food in the local bazars has still further diminished our sales of Government grain to the public.

3. I append, in the margin, a statement of prices of rice during this fortnight and the last. The low figures are the quotations for old and seasoned rice. The high figures are the quotations of the new *aus*. This latter as a food grain is not held in such estimation by the people as old *amun* rice, which partly accounts for its comparative cheapness. During this fortnight many boats from Rajshahye and other districts have appeared in our rivers seeking cargoes of rice. There can be no doubt but that a good deal of the *aus* will be exported.

Name of Circle.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
	Seers.	Seers.
Bogra	12 to 15	12 to 24
Shibgunge	15 " 17	14 " 22
Sherpore	14 " 20	14 " 20
Adumdighi	12 " 14	15 " 17½
Panchbibi	12 " 14	15 " 17½
Khetlal	12 to 13½	14 to 16

RELIEF WORKS.

4. As I reported in my last fortnightly narrative, these have been entirely stopped. During this fortnight the operation of giving a subsistence allowance in rice to the laborers who were turned off our works was continued, and has now been completed. The expenditure of grain in this direction will be shown under the head of gratuitous relief. The supervisors and other subordinate establishment which the Executive Engineer entertained, have been discharged. The works have been closed, and no bad results have followed; there has been no demoralization of the laboring population. This fact has been proved by the singular activity with which agricultural operations have been prosecuted universally throughout the district during the past fortnight.

5. The most important operation during this fortnight has been the completion of the payment of a subsistence allowance to the thousands who were turned off our roads. I find that during the period under review 15,615 persons received this payment at the Bogra gola, where the large quantity of 15,598 maunds of grain was distributed to them. This large total of persons was composed of the following, viz., (a) chiefly laborers on works under the Executive Engineer; (b) laborers on works under the relief officers direct; (c) inefficient laborers, chiefly aged persons, who had been turned off the roads in previous months with an allowance of from 15 to 20 seers of rice each, to whom it was found necessary to give another advance of grain.

6. The laborers who were thus turned off, and to whom these subsistence allowances were given, were, to judge from their external appearance, exceedingly poor. Very many were helpless, from age, or nearly so. In apportioning the grain allowance, the principles referred to in paragraph 11 of my last fortnightly narrative have been observed. The average amount given to each is below one maund.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

7. There is really nothing to narrate under this head this fortnight. I have been ordered to transfer 20,000 maunds of my stock to the district of Rajshahye, and steps have already been taken to effect this. There have also been movements of grain from the reserves at Chandanbasia to Bogra, and from Bogra to the interior golas. The heavy expenditure of Government grain which has characterized the last three fortnights has very materially diminished our stocks in many of the interior golas. I shall be careful to see, however, that a reserve is maintained to meet the reappearance of the scarcity, which I fully expect in the end of September or beginning of October, when the effect of the excellent *aus* harvest upon the markets will probably cease.

8. As our relief works are now finally and completely closed, and as the condition of the country is steadily improving, I have been diminishing the numbers of my interior golas. In the Sudder circle no less than six subsidiary golas have been shut up, and their establishment discharged. Many of the smaller golas in the Panchbibi circle have been emptied, and they will not be refilled. It is my wish to have a stock of grain at only one or two central places in each circle, so as to be ready for a reappearance of the scarcity, should such occur.

9. *Sales of Government grain to the public.*—In the 19th paragraph of my last fortnightly narrative, I expressed an opinion that there would be no appreciable increase in the amount of Government grain sold to the public, even under the relaxed rates sanctioned by the Relief Commissioner, because the prices of country rice were easy, and were daily falling. My opinion has been confirmed by the result. I give in the margin the figures of the sales for this fortnight and also for last fortnight; of course, while country rice is selling at the quotations which at present prevail in the bazars everywhere, we cannot possibly sell the Government grain.

Names of Circles.	Amount sold last fortnight.	Amount sold this fortnight.
	Mds. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bogra	421 11 12	110 2 4
Adumdighi	1,163 39 14	399 10 4
Sherpur	332 14 12	88 39 12
Shibgunge	354 38 8	275 32 0
Khetlal	133 38 13½	253 22 14½
Panchbibi	1,080 36 14	3,347 16 ½
Total	3,467 20 9½	3,475 3 6½

10. Steps have been taken to inform the people and mahajans of Nattore in Rajshahye of the rates at which we will sell them our grain at Shariakandi and Chandanbasia. Some Nattore merchants have come in and made considerable purchases, which do not, however, appear in the above figures.

11. *Rice Loans.*—This form of relief has been so very actively prosecuted during previous

Names of Circles.	Amount lent last fortnight.	Amount lent this fortnight.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	3,198 38 0	7,957 32 0
Shibgunge	912 26 0	188 19 0
Sherpur	1,461 10 0	1,480 20 0
Khetlal	4,130 7 4	379 1 0
Panchibibi	5,201 12 10	1,686 28 0
Adumdighi	4,973 13 0	1,284 39 0
Total	19,877 26 14	12,977 10 0

fortnights that there remain but few deserving persons to whom loans of grain have not been given. The *aus* harvest, and the consequent great increase which has taken place in the food supply of the country, have further diminished the necessity for working this form of relief. In the margin are given figures which show the loans for the past and this fortnight. In future fortnights there will probably be a great diminution of grain expenditure under this head. I also do not consider that there is now any necessity for prosecuting loans

with the energy and activity which have distinguished past fortnights, for there has been a very great amelioration in the condition of the country and the food supply of the inhabitants. Moreover, the available balance of grain at my disposal has fallen low, as is shown in the margin. With even a contracted expenditure, a good deal of this, 63,000 maunds, will certainly disappear before the time when I think a temporary return of the scarcity is highly probable. I shall therefore enter upon a policy of economizing my stocks.

12. *GRATUITOUS RELIEF AND THE PAYMENT OF SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE TO LABORERS TURNED OFF THE ROADS.*—The annexed figures show what has been done in this direction during the fortnight under report:—

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	LAST FORTNIGHT.		THIS FORTNIGHT.	
	Number relieved.	Expenditure of grain.	Number relieved.	Expenditure of grain.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.		Mds. Srs. Chs.
Bogra	14,154	10,513 8 0	27,767	15,667 39 8
Adumdighi	5,206	1,520 17 0	6,001	1,475 13 14
Sherpore	7,464	895 39 0	6,549	742 7 14
Panchibibi	1,645	1,428 36 0	2,686	1,421 32 5
Khetlal	699	3,054 2 0	7,208	727 31 8
Shibgunge	5,946	4,191 27 0	1,066	2,276 17 0
Total	35,114	21,004 9 0	51,277	22,311 22 1

13. By far the greater portion of this grain expenditure represents the payment of subsistence allowance to laborers who were turned off our works. As I have already explained, this operation was continued into the present fortnight. It has, however, been now finally concluded. I have already discussed this expenditure in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of my present narrative, and in paragraphs 7 to 14 of my last fortnightly narrative. There does not remain more for me to say here.

14. *Relief by spinning and weaving.*—There is almost nothing to say under this head.

Names of Circles.	Number relieved last fortnight.	Number relieved this fortnight.
Shibgunge	1,643	17
Khetlal	2,205	356
Sherpore	119	72
Panchibibi	177	325
Adumdighi	433	357
Bogra	318	94
Total	4,895	1,221

The marginal figures show what has been done. The number thus relieved is daily diminishing, as was to be expected, from the continued improvement in the state of the country.

15. I think the time has now come when we may safely discontinue this form of relief altogether. It is an expensive mode of administering relief. The raw material (cotton and jute) is costly, and is generally worth more than the manufactured articles which we get back from the people. The cotton thread and yarn,

made chiefly by women, is very inferior, and is unsaleable. They cannot make better. In old times, before English cloth had supplanted the native manufactures, the Musulman women of Eastern Bengal were famous as spinners of yarn and thread. Our late experience has shown that the art is forgotten. Machine-made yarn and thread have supplanted the hand-made articles. Altogether, I think that this form of relief should now stop, for it is expensive; we are doing little good with it, and the articles we get back are useless upon our hands. I have therefore issued the following instructions to circle officers:—

“I think the time has now come when we may curtail or shut up altogether our relief works on jute and cotton.

“I beg you will do this according to the best of your discretion. If you think that this form of relief should be continued a little longer, by all means continue it. If you think that it is no longer necessary, I beg you will discontinue it.

"I notice that everywhere the numbers of people so relieved are diminishing rapidly, and that in some places the numbers have fallen to so low a figure that we are scarcely justified in keeping up an expensive establishment to look after them.

"You should give the women to whom you discontinue this form of relief an allowance of say 20 seers of rice each, which will support them till they can discover for themselves another means of livelihood."

"It will also be your duty to get back from the workers all the cotton, jute, thread, twine and cloth that they may have in their possession."

16. *Village visitation and registration.*—All the relief officers have been sufficiently active in visiting the villages within their circle. The condition of the country does not now render necessary a continuance of the registration of those requiring relief; also the group system of relief has been discontinued, and the group superintendents have been discharged.

17. *Annachattras.*—I give, in the margin, the fortnights figures for them. There is little else to be said about them. The Bogra *annachatra* was

Names of Circles.	Number of annachattras open.	Number relieved at them.
Khetlail	2	104
Panchbibi	1	43
Bogra	1	10,414
Sherpore	0	4,187
Adumdighi	not given.	1,167
Total	4	15,915

opened to give a meal to the thousands of laborers who were turned off the roads and flocked to the gola here for their subsistence allowance; but it is now shut. All the others will shut soon, as there is really no necessity for them.

18. *State of the rice stored in the district.*—Up to date the condition of the Government grain stored everywhere in this district continues to be favorable. All our golas are dry, airy and ventilated. They are all furnished with excellent *machans* or platforms from 15 to 18 inches high, upon which the rice bags are placed. The golas have been exceedingly well thatched. There have been almost no accidents from either fire or storms.

19. *Total Grain Expenditure.*—I show below, fortnight by fortnight, the total grain expenditure up till about Wednesday the 6th instant:—

					Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
(a)	Total amount of grain consumed in the district up to 2nd May 1874	...	...	...	...	487	34 0
(b)	Total grain expended in the fortnight ending 16th May	...	...	...	...	6,772	34 0
(c)	Ditto ditto ditto 30th May	...	...	...	...	8,656	11 0
(d)	Ditto ditto ditto 13th June	...	...	...	...	13,702	9 0
(e)	Ditto ditto ditto 27th June	...	...	...	...	17,164	0 0
(f)	Ditto ditto ditto 11th July	...	...	...	...	32,487	39 13½
(g)	Ditto ditto ditto 25th July	...	...	...	...	46,640	33 15
(h)	Ditto ditto ditto 8th August	...	...	...	...	39,039	27 11
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,64,950	35 7½

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from the district treasury as shown in the last narrative	4,83,469	2	1
Details of the above—			
Relief roads and works	2,78,328	1	7
Transport of Government grain	1,20,447	7	9
Establishment	14,861	1	3
Storage, construction and repairs of rice golas	6,122	15	0
Loans to zemindars	47,170	0	0
Advances to ryots	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalows	1,200	0	0
Relief works under relief officers	10,000	0	0
Packages and incidentals	700	0	0
Permanent advance	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,456	8	6
Total	4,83,469	2	1
Expenditure during the Fortnight under report—			
Establishment	4,205	2	6
Storage, &c. of Government grain	70	0	0
Transport of Government grain	2,784	0	0
Packages and incidentals	12	2	10
Total	7,071	5	4
Total of the last fortnight	4,83,469	2	1
Grand Total	4,90,540	7	5

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight.

Name of Circle.	Charitable relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of material, as raw cotton, jute, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bogra	2 8 0	0 8 6	3 8 0	.....	30 5 6a	36 14 0
Adumdighi	1 14 3	.....	119 12 9	230 7 3	10 5 4½	362 7 7½
Panchbibi	31 11 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	84 12 5	166 7 5
Sherpore	130 2 0	.....	.....	.....	7 1 6	137 3 6
Shibgunge	7 0 0	.....	0 12 6	.....	116 1 0b	123 13 6
Khetlal	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0
Total	197 3 3	0 8 6	174 1 3	230 7 3	248 9 9½	850 14 0½

a.—Of this, a sum of Rs. 11-4 was spent on the annochatra.

b.—A great part of this expenditure was incurred in erecting sheds for an office and a relief kitchen.

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the Fortnight.

Name of Relief Circle.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Grain sold to public.	Grain given away gratuitously.	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds.	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots.	Other expenditure of grain.	Total expenditure.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	110 2 4	15,667 39 8	12 1 4	7,957 32 0	.....	23,747 35 0
Adumdighi	399 10 4	1,475 13 14	122 28 15	1,284 30 0	.....	3,282 3 1
Panchbibi	2,347 16 4	1,421 32 5	32 27 8½	1,686 28 0	.....	5,488 24 1½
Sherpore	88 39 12	742 7 14	24 27 8	1,480 20 0	.....	2,336 15 2
Shibgunge	275 32 0	2,276 17 0	.....	188 19 0	.....	2,740 28 0
Khetlal	253 22 14½	727 31 8	88 27 0	379 1 0	.....	1,444 2 6½
Total	3,475 3 6½	22,311 22 1	275 32 3½	12,977 10 0	.....	59,839 27 11

The greater part of the expenditure in column 3 represents the subsistence allowance in grain which was given to the laborers when they were turned off the relief roads.

The expenditure shown in column 4 represents grain payments for work in jute and cotton, and also for jungle-cutting, and other miscellaneous relief works under the circle officers.

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the Fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE.	Date.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	At centres.	By other means.	Total.
Bogra		10,414	1,738	0	2,324	82	12	.....	.....	14,570
Adumdighi		1,167	4,834	.....	3,153	240	117	.....	.....	9,511
Panchbibi		43	964	.....	1,580	236	29	1,679	.....	4,591
Sherpore		4,187	77	5	441	68	4	2,285	63	7,130
Shibgunge					93	16	1	1,066	.....	1,176
Khetlal		104	.....	.....	214	208	148	7,104	120	7,895
Total		15,915	7,613	14	7,805	910	311	12,134	183	44,885

The large number in column 3 is chiefly composed of the laborers who had been turned off relief roads and who came into Bogra for their subsistence allowance of grain. The Bogra annochatra was temporarily reopened where these people were provided with a meal.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 8th August 1874 for which returns may be available.

*NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total allotment of grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Total quantity consumed.
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bogra Circle.</i>							
	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	1,00,000	38,012 0					
Sabul	2,000	2,000 0					
Dargarhat	2,000	2,000 0					
Chandmua	700	700 0					
Chanchaitara	600	600 0					
Gohail	4,000	4,644 0					
Naruamala	2,000	1,908 0					
Nungola	610	610 0					
Malancha	2,000	510 0					
Durgapore	400	400 0					
Gokul	3,000	5,232 0					
<i>Khetlal Circle.</i>							
Khetlal	20,000	20,000 0					
<i>Panchbibi Circle.</i>							
Badalgachi	3,000	6,200 0					
Panchbibi	15,000	17,377 34					
Hili	10,000	10,535 34					
Mirgaon	1,000	1,000 0					
Shirutti	1,000	1,000 0					
Baluchara	623	623 6	15,885 27 10	58,489 15 6	22,137 18 7	68,438 15 5	1,64,950 36 12
Hili (a)	5,000	5,000 0					
Jaypur (a)	5,000	5,000 0					
<i>Adumdighi Circle.</i>							
Adumdighi	3,000	4,404 6					
Shonamookhi	5,000	2,179 0					
Elahigunge	2,000	402 0					
Dupchachia	10,000	15,214 0					
Nohabgunge (a)	5,000	5,000 0					
<i>Shibgunge Circle.</i>							
Shibgunge	5,000	6,244 0					
Burigunge	5,000	5,998 0					
Mokamtoia	440	440 0					
<i>Shariakandi and Sherpore Circles.</i>							
Sherpore	5,000	5,000 0					
Dhunat	3,000	3,000 0					
Madhupore	3,000	3,000 0					
Shariakandi	30,000	26,500 0					
Chandanbasia	3,000	3,000 0					
Reserve at Chandanbasia	50,108	50,108 0					
Total		2,58,390 0					
Sent to Ghoraghat		20,194 0					
Grand Total		2,84,584 0					

A great portion of the grain expenditure which is shown in column 5 represents the subsistence allowance which was paid to the laborers who were turned off the roads.
The entry in column 6 is the same as it was last fortnight, because the relief works have been completely closed during the fortnight under report.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of men, women and children employed on relief works in the district of Bogra for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

BLANK.

Remarks.—This statement is blank for this fortnight because every relief road under the Executive Engineer has been closed.

APPENDIX F.

Statement of relief by work in Jute and Cotton in the District of Bogra from the beginning of operations up to date.

CIRCLES.	JUTE.				COTTON.				Expenditure of grain in the payment of those working at jute and cotton.
	Amount of jute issued.		Amount of twine returned.		Amount of cotton issued.		Amount of thread returned.		
	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.
Bogra	227 2 14	3 18 4	220 3 14½	3 6 0	132 12 15½	11 4 12	112 13 3½	1 27 15	97 16 0
Adumdighi	121 13 8	0 35 8	104 13 3½	2 7 0	98 13 4	4 13 0	74 9 12½	5 14 0	826 7 4½
Panchbibbi	148 34 14	24 10 9	109 1 3½	16 14 0	44 14 8	7 20 15	12 10 9½	3 18 3½	54 25 8
Sherpore	475 2 12	9 0 0	282 21 3	9 32 4	13 34 3½	0 21 9	7 35 4	0 33 1½	139 3 15
Shibgunge	159 21 5	3 3 12	98 30 1	6 9 0	67 28 12	2 17 14	45 22 6	5 18 0	345 20 2
Khetlal	213 17 10	42 0 8	174 22 14	32 12 10	56 8 15	10 17 12	41 16 7½	5 37 10½	47 27 12
Total	1,345 12 15	82 28 9	989 12 7½	70 0 14	412 32 10½	46 15 14	293 27 10½	22 28 14½	1,510 20 9½

REMARKS.

As already stated in the body of my fortnightly narrative, I have ordered the discontinuance at present of relief by giving work in jute and cotton. Next fortnight the circle officers will chiefly employ themselves in getting back, in a manufactured form from the people the raw material with which they have been entrusted.

E. J. BARTON,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1370, dated Pubna, the 11th August 1874.

Memo. by W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Fortnightly Narrative ending the 8th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The state of the Sudder Division is now satisfactory. There is no actual distress anywhere. Even in the lately flooded tracts, the destruction, though considerable, has not been complete. The prospects of the amun are good, and importations on the increase. There is some little sickness, but nothing of a severe type. There has been a considerable fall in prices, the latest quotations being as follows :—

	Srs.		Srs.
Pubna	15	Faridpur	12
Chatmore	15	Handial	12
Dulai	12½	Sujanagar	13½
Mathura	13½	Nazirgah	12
Arankola	18½	Bera	15
Ataikula	12½	Maldah	12½

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works have been stopped everywhere, and the works made over to the Public Works Department.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

1,000 maunds of rice has been received from Serajgunj, where there is likely, I think, to be a surplus. This amount, with the present improved state, will, I believe, be more than we shall need for all requirements.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The above 1,000 maunds are stored at the Sudder station of Pubna, where suitable golas have been obtained.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

No advances have been made during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Five hundred and four persons were gratuitously relieved during the fortnight; orders have been issued to stop all future grants. Had we trusted to the sub-committees, there would have been still many on our lists. As an experiment, I directed the sub-committee at Pubna to stop supplies for a week, directing them at the same time to keep an eye on the late recipients. The result was much what I expected; no complaints were received till the day for again giving out supplies came round, but as they all appeared in good health, and well fed, they were again dismissed grainless, and with no bad results. This, together with the fact that in the flooded part of the country no such relief could be granted (the recipients being unable to come to the sub-committee depôt) for more than a week, and that no ill consequences resulted from this stoppage, determined me to put a stop everywhere to gratuitous relief. The sub-committees will, however, keep a strict watch that no suffering is caused, but I am convinced that no complaints will be received. Distress being now over, I propose, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to report monthly only in future, unless during the next fortnight my present orders have to be countermanded.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

No private subscriptions promised or realized during the fortnight. Reminders have been sent to the several subscribers, as well as to the sub-committees, for speedy realization of the unrealized subscriptions.

Expenditure as detailed below—

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Advanced to the Secretary to the Town Committee for making a road in the Municipality	225	4	9
Deputation allowance to Missir Shaik for accompanying the Native Doctor in Ryegunge	3	8	0
Relief Committee's office contingencies	30	0	0
Pay of 6 supervisors for July 1874	256	6	9
Pay of 4 road sirkars for July 1874	25	15	9
Wages of a carpenter for making 2 beaters	0	10	0
Contingencies of a supervisor for July 1874	1	0	0
Pay of relief clerk and Government gola-keeper for July 1874	90	0	0
Total	632	13	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Stored.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.					Balance.	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous relief.	By advances to ryots.	For payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
			M. S. C.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
Pubna	26th July to 7th August 1874.	1,000.	994 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dulai	14th July to 7th August 1874.	500	619 5 0	.....	71 15 0	415 16 8	79 3 1	565 34 9	53 10 7	.....
Bera	17th May to 7th August 1874.	...	45 10 1	.....	41 10 1	.....	.....	41 10 1	4 0 0	.....
Chatmore	14th June to 7th August 1874.	796-1	776 30 0	.....	88 20 30	.....	688 9 4	776 30 0	.....	.....

Fourteenth Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Serajgunge Sub-division from 23rd July to 5th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The aous harvest has been nearly completed during the present fortnight, and the outturn, which would have been 14 annas, but for the flood, has proved about 10 annas. There have also been considerable imports into the Serajgunge bazar; as though our crop has been tolerable, that of other districts has been much better. There is therefore in the sub-division a large stock of rice probably sufficient to carry on the people until the winter harvest. The prospects of the amun rice is good. The rainfall has been 2.60 inches, which is as much as we needed.

There has been a considerable fall in prices. In the following table this appears in a market manner at Serajgunge, where prices are governed by general rather than local causes, and at Raigunge and Taras, places where no great damage has been done by the flood. At Ullaparah and Shazadpore, where the flood has been destructive, there is no change as yet, but even there imports must soon bring down prices to the general level.

* This advance was ordered to be made when there was distress, but by mistake the sum was paid out of the Road Cess Fund, a mistake which has now been rectified.

Table showing retail price of amun rice—

Station.	Number of seers per rupee according to last narrative.	Number of seers per rupee at present.
	Srs.	Srs.
Serajgunge	13½	15½
Ryegunge	12	13½
Taras	10½	11½
Ullapara	12½	12½
Shazadpore	12½	12½

As to the condition of the people, it is satisfactory elsewhere, but deplorable in the flooded tracts. In these the destruction of the aous crop has often been complete. Where the ryot has sown jute he can live by its sale, but about half the sufferers have no jute. The importance of the cultivation of this fibre as a preservation against famine has been shewn this season and last. The jute plant resisted the draught of 1873 and the flood of 1874, while the rice in the high lands was dried up by the one, that on the low lands swamped by the other.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

All road work has been stopped during this fortnight.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

At the request of the Collector of Pubna, I sent him 1,000 maunds of rice on the 25th July 1874.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following statement shows the result of our grain operations up to 25th July 1874. It includes all petty purchases made by committees for distribution of cooked food. In round numbers, we have received 12,000 maunds of rice from Government and bought 15,000 maunds ourselves. We have sent 1,000 maunds of this to Pubna and spent 13,500 maunds, so that our stock is hard on the date to which these figures relate; the 25th July was 12,500 maunds, or a little more than the Government grant:—

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Serajgunge Sub-district since the commencement of the operation up to 25th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE, SERAJGUNGE.

Date for which figures are given, 3rd April to 25th July 1874—	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Total allotment of Government grain	27,382	19	9
Total quantity of grain stored inclusive of grain transferred to other districts	26,382	19	9*
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	10,259	25	3
By advance to zemindars and ryots	2,677	39	0
By payments in kind to laborers	570	14	3
Total	13,507	38	6

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight ... 2,000 0 0

The following table shows the transactions in grain between 11th and 25th July 1874:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Balance in hand on 11th July including grain in transit, and at Taras sale gola	17,106	37	1
Received during the fortnight	91	7	8
Total	17,198	4	9
Expenditure in wages to coolies	43	0	0
Charitable relief	2,545	6	6
Loans to zemindars...	150	0	0
" to khas ryots	411	0	0
Balance on the 25th July 1874...	14,048	38	3

Our present stock is about equal to our probable wants.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

I have stated the amount of advances to private parties for the fortnight for which accounts have been rendered in form.

During the actual fortnight under report the advances made here were—

	Mds.
To zemindars	240
Khas ryots	786
Total	1,026

Zemindars who own flooded tracts, where relief is much wanted, are being pressed to take advances. I have hitherto refused to advance grain to any ryots except on our own khas estates, or those settled for a very short period. The flood has been severely felt on the Jumoonah chur, where there are many khas villages.

The rates for advance to zemindars fixed by the Commissioner are 16 seers per rupee Burmah rice, and 14 seers cleaned rice. I think they might now be lowered to 18 seers for Burmah and 16 seers for clean rice, as prices have fallen and are likely to continue to fall. To ryots we lend at the rate of 14 seers Burmah, and 12 seers cleaned rice. These prices are above the market rates, the quality of the rice being taken into account.

* 1,000 maunds was sent to Pubna.

(F).—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

During the fortnight 4,282 persons received relief on the ticket system, that is, they got an amount of uncooked grain sufficient to last these 14 days; 133 persons were fed, on a daily average, at the unnohotras, making a total of 4,415 in receipt of charitable relief. The number last fortnight was 5,038, so that there has been a decrease of 623 paupers.

Of these, only 558 reside in the Raigunge circle adjoining Bogra, where the distress was at first keenly felt, but is now almost over Ullapara, which marches with Rajshahye, has to support the remaining 3,724. They generally belong to the flooded tracts. These have been inspected village by village and tickets issued to the infirm, to women and children without protectors, and to others in a similar state of helplessness. When these tickets are presented, we will have a moderate increase under the heading of charitable relief. The zemindars will be asked to assist the able-bodied inhabitants of these villages with loans of grain, which they can obtain from Government for the purpose. List of the villages distressed and of the owners names have been sent to me by the Superintendent of Ullapara circle.

Of the 4,415 in receipt of relief, 1,403 work in jute or cotton for their food. We have a large stock of the product of their work, and find it difficult to get a market for it; 2,452 receive gratuitous relief.

Five hundred and sixty are respectable persons (class D), to whom the rice is advanced as a loan. They get it on ticket fortnightly, and not as the khas ryots in one amount. Their difference is that I believe the khas ryots will repay us, and that if they do not do so willingly they will be compelled to do so, but the respectable persons in distress will never settle the account.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. 988-7-6 has been expended during the fortnight as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of raw material for manufacturing cotton, thread and jute twine ...	773	13	0
Repairs of gola ...	0	4	0
Transit charges ...	172	14	0
Expenses incurred by sub-committees in the distribution of cooked food ...	29	15	6
Purchase of weights and scales ...	5	4	0
Office charges ...	2	5	0
Total ...	988	7	6

REMARKS OF MAGISTRATE.

Except in the tracts inundated by the late floods, I think we may safely declare all real distress to be over. The number receiving gratuitous relief at Raigunge ought now to be considerably decreased, seeing that rice is now selling there at 13½ seers, and that the amun crops have not been injured by the floods. Importations, too, to the flooded tracts should render it unnecessary very shortly to grant such relief at Ullapara and Shazadpore. The attention of the sub-divisional officer will be called to this.

PUBNA,
The 10th August 1874.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

No. 206—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 13th August 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the accompanying district narratives for the fortnight ending Monday, 10th August.

2. *Bankoora*.—The postscript to the Collector's narrative states that heavy rain had been reported from all sides, including the north. This makes it unnecessary to offer any further remarks. I was in the north of the Bankoora district on the 5th instant, and was then satisfied that there was no visible cause for apprehension about the coming crops.

3. The statement of charitable relief shews a reduction of the numbers relieved in Class B, from 30,255 to 22,101, and in Class D from 2,863 to 1,605; whilst the numbers under class C, from whom light work is required, have risen from 6,280 to 9,096. This salutary reform is due to the exertions of Mr. Macaulay as relief officer, for so long as Mr. Larminie was left without any European subordinate, it was almost impossible for him to put a sufficient check upon the unscrupulous liberality of the village sub-committees, unrestrained, if not connived at, by the paid native relief officials of Government, whose appointments are dependent on showing as much distress as possible. I believe that within the next fortnight the distress in Bankoora will be reduced to very manageable dimensions.

4. *Beerbhoom*.—The Collector notices the increase of pauperism, which he correctly attributes to the increase of native circle and group relief inspectors, and which will, I hope, be checked when the European relief officers of the district can apply effective supervision. The general condition of this district as regards the prospects of the crops is remarkably good, but there is an exception in the small and extreme north-east corner of Barwan, which adjoins the Moorshedabad district. This unlucky corner of the Beerbhoom district has not been favoured with rain, and is at present in need of active relief, which is being provided by the Collector and by the relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell.

5. The three cases to which the Collector alludes, in which death is attributed to starvation, appear to be palpably false stories, and I think it is unnecessary to offer any further remarks on them.

6. The Collector has omitted to send the usual statement C of the persons employed on public relief works. He will be called on to submit it.

7. The average number of the daily recipients of charitable relief has risen from 24,515 to 31,195. The increase has been chiefly in class B, from 18,429 to 23,897; but there has been a proportionate increase in class C, from 6,076 to 7,298. The entry in class D seems erroneous when compared with the corresponding entry of the previous fortnight.

8. *Burdwan*.—The Collector's narrative is rather meagre, and the report of the sub-divisional officer of Culna is written in exaggerated terms, and the facts are not borne out by what I heard at Burdwan yesterday from the Collector and the district superintendent of police. When the rainfall in the Culna sub-division is 7.22 inches, and the Deputy Collector still wants another heavy shower for the transplantation of the aman rice, he writes nonsense. I fear that he is jealous of the distress and the amount of the relief given in the adjacent sub-division of Cutwa, and he wishes to make out that his wants are as great. I have requested the Collector to give immediate attention to the real state of the sub-division.

9. The Collector received the narrative of the Cutwa sub-divisional officer on 10th instant, and he might have delayed his report for it, or have noticed it in a postscript. The sub-divisional officer states that upon the whole more than half of an average aous crop cannot be expected under the most favorable circumstances, but I must observe that this statement seems to me, according to what I saw and heard at Cutwa, to be ridiculous. The very liberal distribution of Government grain in this sub-division has produced the usual scramble of applicants for advances of grain and charitable relief in any form, and unless European agency is supplied I have no hope that it can be thoroughly checked by the native Deputy Collector and his native subordinates for relief purposes.

10. In writing on charitable relief, the Deputy Collector states that the average attendance at the 29 relief centres in the Cutwa sub-division was 10,716 a day, against 4,757 of the previous fortnight. I quote the following extract from the Deputy Collector's report, which bears out my remarks in the previous paragraph.

"This is owing to a large number of relief-houses being lately opened, and the more detailed inquiries made by the inspectors and ameens in the villages within their groups. In the relief-houses that I have visited, I found that the labour-test was not fully enforced; the labour returned in lieu of rice received being nominal. I have now ordered that a full day's labour should be exacted from all those who are capable of doing work. The greatest obstacle to the enforcement of this labour-test is the action of the sub-committees, who are averse to co-operate with us in this matter and thus lose the good opinion of their neighbours; but I hope to be able to carry it out by the agency of the ameens, who have received strict instructions to supervise all paupers working in relief-houses."

11. With regard to the sale of Government rice, to which the Collector refers in his narrative, I reported demi-officially from Raneegunge that no sales to wholesale dealers had been made, although authorized by the Government telegram dated 1st July. I am under the impression that I spoke to the Raneegunge sub-divisional officer on the subject; but it will be seen from the postscript to the Collector's narrative that he has found that 750 maunds have been sold at Raneegunge. No explanation had been received up to yesterday afternoon, but it is believed that this transaction refers to the payment by the district committee for the Government rice supplied to them for charitable purposes.

12. I beg to call the attention of Government to the Collector's remarks regarding his being held personally responsible by the Controller-General for all advances made by him. The Controller-General might be requested to report upon this subject.

13. The average number of daily-labourers on road-works has risen from 3,334 to 4,566. The total number of persons receiving charitable relief, as shewn in statement No. 4, has risen from 52,771 to 67,895 during the fortnight. The chief increase is in the sudder sub-division of Burdwan and in Cutwa, as I have already noticed. There is a reduction in the Bood-bood sub-division from 34,895 to 32,629, which is remarkable and satisfactory, as it shews that the number receiving relief in this part of the district, where distress was most felt, is susceptible of reduction. I believe that the addition of one or two European officers to the Collector's relief staff, as suggested by me in the last narrative, is most desirable, in order to reduce the recipients of charitable relief to the proper number. The special monthly reports on the fever, which are submitted by the Civil Surgeon through me to Government, shew that the district has this year been more healthy and free from fever up to the present date than it has been for the last four years.

14. *Hooghly*.—The Collector's report is dated the 11th, and there has been up to the 13th some additional rain in heavy showers, which have helped to improve the prospects of the aman crop, which is being planted out as fast as circumstances will permit; and although the season is backward, I think that it is premature to say that the main rice crop is in a somewhat critical condition. If the rain was heavier, we should be told of injury to the aous or early rice crop, which is fair, generally speaking, though patchy, and rather short in the stalk in some fields.

15. The total daily average number of labourers on relief-works is 2,667 in the present fortnight, against 2,768 (not 2,851) in the previous fortnight.

16. The increase under the head of charitable relief is very large the total having risen from 8,194 and 17,768, the chief increase being in class B. The Collector says that much of the increase is doubtless due to insufficient supervision. An experienced European assistant is wanted, but he will do what he can with his present staff. I believe it would be true economy to send to the Collector a good European assistant, if one can be spared. I noticed a few days ago, in reading a police report of a dacoity committed within the municipal limits of Chinsurah, that one of the dacoits, who was luckily caught on the spot, made the following confession. He had been employed as a workman at the Gouripore jute-mills, opposite Hooghly, but finding that he could live for nothing at the Rajah's annochutro near the Hooghly railway-station, he settled there comfortably until he was unfortunately induced to join some other idle friends in a dacoity on a lone woman's house. This story needs no comment.

17. The narratives from Howrah and Midnapore require no remarks here, but I would recommend their publication.

No. 855, dated Bankoora, the 10th August 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The price of rice has risen in the two chief marts, Bankoora and Bishenpore, but has remained stationary elsewhere. The increase in the supply of Government rice for the use of relief centres and for labourers on relief works has lessened the pressure throughout the district. The prevailing rates are given below :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	RICE.		Gram.
			Best sort.	Common ordinary.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bankoora	13 0	20 0	10 0	{ 11 4 Coarse. 13 2 }	13 12
Chatna	13 8	17 8	12 12	13 8	13 8
Bishenpore... ..	12 8	24 0	10 8	13 0	13 4
Onda	13 0	22 0	11 0	13 0	14 0
Gungajulghatty	13 0	16 0	10 8	11 0	14 0
Burjora	14 8	.....	11 0	12 0	13 0
Saltora	10 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	8 0

3. There have been heavy showers at intervals in the greater part of the district, but in the north the rainfall has not been nearly enough to allow of extensive amun cultivation. In the extreme south also there are some small tracts which have not yet had a sufficient supply of moisture. The aous crop, speaking generally, is unusually fine, and in Chatna the jenar crop is much above the average and is now being harvested. Mr. Macaulay reports very favourably of the appearance of the crops in the south-east of the district, and heavy rain would even now make the prospects elsewhere equally good.

4. Much change cannot yet be expected in the general condition of the people. The advances of grain to the ryots have done immense good, and wherever rain has fallen heavily labourers have found plenty of work. There is a gradual increase in the number of the manufacturing classes requiring aid. The health of the people continues fair, although cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.

5. One dacoity, not of a very serious nature, has been reported.

6. No cases of death by starvation have come to light.

RELIEF WORKS.

7. The return annexed shows an increase in the number of labourers. The Executive Engineer reports that the daily totals fluctuate according to the weather. When rain holds off the coolies come on the roads, but are drawn off to the fields by a heavy fall. This is satisfactory, as it shows that our rates are not too high. One new road, viz. from Chatna to Sussinia, has been commenced, and the road from Onda to Taldangra is being widened and metalled. The road from Burjora to Beliatar will be commenced in a few days, and it is probable that new roads must be opened in pergunnah Moheshra.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

8. The total amount of grain advances sanctioned up to date is about Rs. 80,000. This branch of relief operations will shortly be closed, except in pergunnah Moheshra, where it is necessary to go on for a few weeks more.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

9. Nothing worthy of note under this head.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

10. Annexed is a statement showing our receipts and expenditure. The supply is now insufficient to enable us to carry on all our relief operations by means of Government grain. It is of course a matter of difficulty and expense to convey rice to some of the outlying centres, but they are now all being regularly supplied. Captain Grant is now importing at the rate of 2,000 maunds a day, and we will soon be in a position, if necessary, to sell Government grain in pergunnah Moheshra.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

11. The numbers relieved are shown below. As I anticipated, there has been a large reduction in the number of persons gratuitously relieved, and considerable increase is shown under heading C. This is due to the efforts of Messrs. Macaulay and Hare, who have been working most successfully. The sub-committees have, as might be expected, shown themselves far too liberal, and in some instances the relief mohurirs have been detected in malpractices, and will of course be duly proceeded against. I have no doubt that my next report will show a still greater reduction, and that the strict enforcement of the labour test will prevent the misapplication of our charitable fund.

P.S.—Since writing the above heavy rain has been reported from all sides, including north.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. One central committee. | 4. None. |
| 2. Thirty-eight sub-committees. | 5. Thirty-eight. |
| 3. Thirty-eight. | 6. Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight. |

CLASS B.

Moheshra.			Moheshra.		
1. Mejia	...	1,273	21. Onda	...	1,501
2. Saltora	...	827	22. Taldangra	...	418
3. Kusthalia	...	1,336	23. Harmasra	...	121
4. Palera	...	1,026	24. Amdangra	...	1,065
5. Tiluri	...	652	25. Koorpa	...	748
6. Bakoolia	...	637	26. Lodna	...	237
7. Gogra	...	787	27. Makra	...	516
8. Dhabon	...	641	28. Bishenpore	...	1,007
9. Bankoora	...	1,077	29. Joypore	...	339
10. Rajgram	...	410	30. Teleshair	...	258
11. Chatna	...	149	31. Choonamoshna	...	484
12. Arrara	...	102	32. Maliara	...	230
13. Teghoria	...	130	33. Bankadaha	...	167
14. Susunia	...	92	34. Kolalpushkarini	...	867
15. Gungajulghattee	...	425	35. Showlia	...	721
16. Burjora	...	523	36. Ajudhya	...	493
17. Dhahoni	...	182	37. Bhora	...	203
18. Koniamara	...	419	38. Ramsagore	...	532
19. Godardihi	...	205			
20. Shaharjora	...	1,301			
			Total	...	22,101

Class C.—Light Work.

Tank-work	...	1,631
Husking	...	1,537
Weaving	...	2,991
Jute-spinning	...	2,537
Shell-lac	...	75
Shankari	...	65
Braziers	...	245
Carpenter	...	15
Total	...	9,096

Class D.—Respectable persons in distress obtaining relief.

Men	...	353
Women	...	1,015
Children	...	237
Total	...	1,605

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Fund

	Class. B.			Class. C.			Class. D.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight	26,847	6 0	+	32,786	11 0	+	3,373	0 0	=	63,007	1 0	
Amount expended during this fortnight	7,446	12 6	+	6,185	10 9	+	747	4 0	=	14,379	11 3	
Total	34,294	2 6	+	38,972	5 9	+	4,120	4 0	=	77,386	12 3	

Account of Government Grain.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMES OF COLAS.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
			By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payments in kind to labourers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankoora...	From 26th July to 8th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 44 36 10½ Received ... 9,190 6 8 Total ... 9,235 3 2½	3112 14 0	5,409 28 4	698 13 0	9,220 15 4	.....	.....
Gungajulghatta.	From 25th July to 7th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 0 0 0 Received ... 3,055 25 14 Total ... 3,055 25 14	408 37 4	1,930 31 12	168 12 0	2,593 1 0	.....	.....
Mejia ...	From 25th July to 7th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 17 27 0 Received ... 4,554 14 8 Total ... 4,572 1 8	842 31 0	3,287 5 12	151 35 0	4,281 31 12	.....	.....
Saltora ...	From 24th July to 6th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 35 24 11½ Received ... 2,525 17 13½ Total ... 2,561 2 9	479 5 4	1,515 30 14	72 5 4	2,067 1 6	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	Balance ... 98 8 5½ Received ... 19,325 24 11½ Total ... 19,423 33 1½	4,928 7 8	12,143 16 10	1090 25 4	18,162 9 6	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0

Statement of Labour employed in the District of Bankoora.

No.	NAMES OF WORKS.	DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road ...	32	15	.....	47
2	Ditto to Raghoonathpore ...	42	21	.....	63
3	Ditto to Beersingpore ...	15	10	.....	25
4	Bishenpore to Namchurra (Jeypore) ...	119	85	.....	204
5	Kolianpore to Joyrampore ...	25	13	.....	38
6	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (provincial) ...	135	56	.....	191
7	Onda and Taldangra road ...	47	18	.....	65
8	Gungajulghatta to Saltora ...	238	112	.....	350
9	Moraloo and Mejia road ...	345	163	15	523
10	Municipal work in Bankoora ...	19	13	.....	32
11	Ditto in Bishenpore ...	65	32	.....	97
12	Digging tank at Jeypore ...	13	10	.....	23
13	Bankoora and Taldangra road ...	274	55	.....	329
14	Ditto Judpore ditto ...	170	76	.....	246
15	Chatna and Susnia road ...	95	10	.....	105
16	Dolepore to Moheshra ...	100	69	.....	169
17	Bullubpore to Maliara ...	286	157	.....	443
18	Mejia to Burjorah road ...	538	322	.....	860
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	3,810

No. 519, dated Soory, the 11th August 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, and to explain that its submission has been delayed by my absence in the interior of the district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The most notable fact of the fortnight is the lamentable spread of pauperism; this is to a great extent due to the operations of the recently appointed circle and group inspectors, who have added a large number to the lists and taken none off. I am not, however, prepared to say that their action is not justified by the circumstances of the people, as I anticipated a considerable increase this month, the relief works ceasing to afford sufficient employment to support the large labouring population of this district, and the operations of ploughing and planting out being nearly completed. The crops generally promise well, but in the north-east corner of the district, in the Barwan and Moureswar divisions, they are sadly backward, scarcely any rain having fallen over that tract for the last month. Local distress is consequently rapidly spreading, which I am taking immediate measures to relieve by advances of grain to the cultivators and by an extension of charitable relief. The special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnel, and the circle inspector, having reported from the spot that the relief given by the agent there was too limited, I visited Barwan myself on Sunday, 9th instant, to inspect and give directions regarding the charitable distribution, and found that the paupers there require to be well sifted, there being probably a considerable amount of imposture mixed up with much real distress. This

can only be effected by a house to house visitation, to which the circle inspector, aided by one of the group inspectors, has been deputed. In other respects the history of the fortnight is uneventful,—with the exception of three reports of deaths from starvation, two of which were said to have occurred some weeks ago, the other on the 8th instant. Of the former two—one, that of a fever patient at Krinnahar in Sacoopore division, was reported by the villagers to the circle inspector when visiting the village; all he could learn by inquiry is that the local chowkeedar states the man died of fever, while the widow, backed by the villagers, stoutly maintains he had recovered from the fever and died of starvation. The circle inspector reported the death a natural one; probably it is one of those cases which must occur at all times and in all lands as long as poverty continues to exist, in which recovery from exhausting illness is impossible owing to insufficient or innutritious diet, but which it would be almost as great a misuse of language to term deaths from starvation as to call the death of an invalid who might have been saved by beef-tea or port-wine a death from thirst. The second case is the death of a weaver of the same village said to have died of starvation in consequence of the obduracy of the neighbouring voluntary relief agent of Labpore in refusing him advances. Singularly enough no mention of this case, which was reported to the gentleman in charge of another voluntary agency when visiting the village at my request, was made to the circle inspector, though they came within a few days of each other. Both reports are alleged by the relief agent at Labpore to be spiteful inventions of the villagers who have taken the opportunity of two natural deaths in their community to annoy him on account of his refusal to place on his relief list some idle fellows among them who applied. The case of the weaver not having been yet officially investigated, the circle inspector has been ordered to inquire and report on both cases again, the fact that no other members of the families of the deceased have died of starvation suggesting reasonable doubts of the truth of both stories. The last case reported is that of an old man close on 70 years of age, reported to me, when on my way to Barwan on 9th instant, by some of his fellow villagers as having occurred owing to his failure to obtain his customary dole of rice at the last weekly distribution at Barwan. The reason of this failure was said to be his inability to press through the mob which assembled at the relief-house on its becoming known that the special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell, had taken the distribution into his own hands, which, with very praiseworthy zeal he carried on for two days, considering the local agent to be incompetent. The result, however, as Mr. O'Donnell described it to me, was a collection of some five thousand people, about seven hundred of whom, judging from their appearance, at best but an uncertain test, he considered fit objects for relief and brought on the register. Though distress is undoubtedly spreading in the Barwan division owing to the causes given in detail above, the number of applicants for relief cannot be taken either as a gauge of the amount of actual distress or a sign of demoralization, for I fully believe that were the rumour to get about at any time in any part of this district that rice was to be had for the asking, the low-caste labouring population, the domes, harees, moochees, bagdees, who, with the cripples and lepers, form the bulk of the paupers, would soon crowd in from all parts of the district, whether in distress or not. On inquiry into the last-mentioned case of starvation, I found it to be, like the first, a death probably accelerated by insufficient food, but not one of starvation properly so called. Though the family was evidently extremely poor, its other members were not in a starved condition; and it was admitted that the deceased had not been absolutely without food, though unable to procure sufficient to keep up his naturally failing strength. The chief markets continue steady and sufficiently supplied, and the public health good. 2 grain-robberies occurred during the fortnight. Prices are given in appendix I.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

One additional relief work has been opened during the fortnight, namely the repair of the Badshahi road between Barwan and Nowgaon, with a view to the alleviation of the distress in the Barwan division.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 4,178 maunds of rice having been exported by rail against 3,222 maunds of the preceding fortnight; there is besides a considerable exportation constantly maintained into the Moorshedabad district by the Cynthia—Moorshedabad road. The Government imports for the fortnight amount to 7,127½ maunds, though 15,000 maunds were indented for; my supplies are now nearly exhausted, and further delay may be attended with serious consequences.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The imports of the fortnight have been stored.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Are shown in appendix, statement II.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Vide appendix, statements III and IV; efforts are being made to reduce the numbers in receipt of relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rs. 650 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer on account of charges incurred before 7th July; Rs. 2,151 have been disbursed in the purchase of cotton, and Rs. 965-5-9 in transport and storage.

P.S.—Two reports from the special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell, dated respectively 27th July and 11th August 1874, are submitted. The latter was received after the preparation of my report, too late for comment; but I may observe that nothing contained in it leads me to alter my opinion regarding the expediency of making advances of grain among the ryots of the Barwan division. General advances throughout the district I have never proposed or suggested.

APPENDIX I.

Prices-current of food-grains and salt in the District of Beerbhoom for the week ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8														
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																					
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Soory (Sudder Station)	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12
Cynthea	14 0	14 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0	8 0	8 12
Purandarpore	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	.....	10 8	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	23 8	13 0	13 0	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	9 0
Futteeypore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0	12 12	22 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 6	8 8	9 2
Boleypore	13 0	13 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	11 8	11 8	19 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 4	10 0
Deobrajpore	12 0	14 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	13 8	14 0	18 8	240 0	240 0	.....	9 0	8 12	9 0
Ahmadpore	9 0	9 0	17 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	20 0	12 4	12 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	286 0	280 0	.....	9 0	9 4	9 4
Krinnabar	14 0	14 0	20 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	20 0	12 12	12 12	24 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	.....	.....	.....	8 12	8 12	8 8
Rajnagore	11 4	11 8	13 12	.....	.....	.....	12 12	12 12	18 12	14 0	14 0	23 12	14 0	13 12	23 12	.....	.....	.....	8 0	8 4	9 0
Barwan	12 0	12 0	18 0	.....	.....	.....	10 4	10 4	17 0	11 0	11 8	25 0	13 8	14 0	21 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	8 4	8 0	8 12
Average	12 6	12 6	16 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	11 6	11 5	21 5	12 9	12 9	22 14	14 2	14 3	23 6	254 0	254 0	254 0	8 9	8 10	9 0

APPENDIX RETURN II.

*Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Beerbhoom
for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.*

1. Name of Circle—Beerbhoom.
2. Dates for which figures are given—23rd July to 8th August 1874.
3. Total allotment of Government grain—Uncertain.

3. Total allotment of Government grain—Uncertain.					Mds.
4. Total quantity of grain stored	...	...	...	...	7,127½
TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.	5. By sale to the public or to laborers	...	...	...	.....
	6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	...	...	...	4,894
	7. By advances to ryots	...	...	...	.....
	8. Drawing by zemindars under concession	G	...	...	4,177
	9. By payment in kind to laborers	...	...	...	3,888½
	10. Total	...	...	...	12,959½
	11. Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	...	...	...	11,000
12. Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	...	...	...	15,000	

APPENDIX STATEMENT III.

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

1.	Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	...	...	...	12
2.	Ditto of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	...	...	...	23
3.	Ditto of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	...	...	14
4.	Ditto of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	...	...	13
5.	Ditto of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	...	...	27
6.	Ditto of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily as on the 1st August 1874	...	...	...	31,195

REMARKS.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 5,376 are spinners and weavers and 1,922 are employed in light labor on village tanks, roads, and conservancy, leaving 23,897 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. These numbers do not include a daily average of about 200 pauper patients in receipt of rice at the dispensaries.

APPENDIX STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the number of Persons relieved up to 1st August 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R., of the 9th May 1874, paragraph 5.

B.		C.	D.		
Total number of meals given up to 1st August, i.e. persons fed for one day.	Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present as on the 1st August.	Total disbursements up to 1st August, including cost of laborers employed in light out-door work.	Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread, cotton, and advance on the 1st August.	Total disbursements to 1st August—weavers and spinners only.	Total number relieved under heading D on the 1st August.
Total disbursements up to 1st August.	Total disbursements up to 1st August.	Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st August.	Total disbursements up to 1st August.	Total disbursements up to 1st August.	Total disbursements up to 1st August under all heads.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By cash for Rice— 13,970 12 11½	By cash— 24,080 5 9	By cash— 18 families and 604 respectable persons.	By cash— 48 15 6	By cash— 31,195	By cash— 68,752
By rice— 25,676 13 9	By rice— 3,972 10 0	By rice— 111 4 0	By rice— 111 4 0	By rice— 4	By rice— 4
Miscellaneous— 550 0 4½		By Government rice— 341 10 0	By Government rice— 341 10 0		
1,197,146	23,897 and 604	7,298			

REMARKS.—*Vide* appendix, Return V of the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

R. D. HIME,
Officiating Collector.

No. 972—F.R., dated Burdwan, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division;

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Raneegeunge Sub-divisional Officer says that there is enough gain in the bazars; that prices range from 11 seers to 14½ seers per rupee; that the rainfall has been 2·76 inches and it has been general, but a really heavy shower is much wanted; that the transplanting of the rice on the lower lands is nearly finished; that the outturn of maize is good and sugarcane and krista til are doing well; that the condition of the chowkeedars is bad, as they are very irregularly paid; that emaciation amongst the cultivators is comparatively rare; that the general health of the people is good, except amongst the pilgrims to Juggernath; that no death from starvation has occurred.

The Bood-bood sub-divisional officer reports that the supply of rice in the bazars is not abundant; that prices range from 11 seers 13 chittacks to 12 seers 11 chittacks per rupee; that the mahajuns hold considerable stocks, but will not produce them; that the total rainfall in the fortnight is 5·02 inches; that the prospects of the crops have improved, but more rain is wanted, especially in the north; that the condition of the people is better; that no grain thefts or deaths from starvation have come to light. The Assistant Surgeon of Shor reported a death from starvation at Oochgram on the 24th ultimo. On local enquiry being made by the sub-divisional officer, he found that deceased was a leper, named Deno Bagdi, whose wife had deserted him. His sister-in-law, Murmo Bagdini, had been attending to him, and he had been regularly getting daily rations from the Kolekole depôt up to the 22nd July.

The District Superintendent reports that the supply of rice in the bazars of the Sudder sub-division is abundant; that prices of rice range from 10 seers to 14½ pucca seers per rupee; that the late rain has done much good to the aous crop, but more rain is wanted for the amun. In some villages the transplantation of the latter has not yet commenced, owing to want of rain. No deaths from starvation have occurred. The rainfall in the fortnight has been 3·25 inches. The crops are looking much better than they were at the date of my last report, but the fields are not nearly so moist as they usually are at this time of the year, and the tanks are very low every where.

The Culna sub-divisional officer sends a bad account of his sub-division. Though prices remain unchanged, he says the stocks are becoming exhausted, and though 7·22 inches of rain fell in the fortnight, the transplantation of amun is suspended for want of a heavy shower, and the aous is doing well only in a few places. The lower classes, he says, are undergoing great privations, and in some places have taken to eat grass seeds. The general health of the people is reported to be good, and no deaths from starvation have been heard of.

The Jehanabad sub-divisional officer reports that the rainfall in the fortnight has been 4·58 inches; that cultivation is going on favorably; that there is no deficiency in the supply of rice; that prices continue unchanged, and that no deaths from starvation or grain thefts have occurred.

The Cutwa narrative is behind time as usual.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. These are shown in the annexed statement.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

4. The imports of grain by rail on account of Government as well as of private persons in the fortnight ending 25th July—the latest date up to which returns have been received,—were 48,508 maunds, and the exports 7,201 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

5. The particulars of the Government grain stored and expended up to date in this district are shown in statement No. II.

There has been some correspondence during the fortnight, originating in a complaint in one of the daily papers that we were underselling the local traders. But in point of fact we have made no sales at all up to date, except in one single case at Kanoo. There the station master, who has been rendering us much assistance in relief arrangements, represented that he found great difficulty in getting rice for the railway employés under him, and in consideration of his services he was thereupon allowed to purchase a small quantity for their use. This is the only instance in which grain has been sold. On receipt of the Government orders to sell grain, the sub-divisional officers were called on to report the price which should be fixed, and the reports received showed that the dealers were not willing to take it at a higher price than 18 to 20 seers per rupee. Of course this was out of the case altogether, and I told the sub-divisional officers that I should not recommend any sales at cheaper rates than 14 seers clean riceto 16 seers cargo rice per rupee. There the matter rests. The only Government grain that has found its way into the market is some small

portions of that advanced to ryots or paid to laborers and sold by them. It is not impossible that the complaints in the paper were a bold stroke on the part of some mahajun to effect a rise of prices. The knowledge that we were prepared to step in and sell at any moment has, I think, unquestionably had some influence in keeping prices down; and the correspondence of last week, giving rise to a rumour that Government had absolutely prohibited the sale of Government grain in any event, at once sent prices up in this bazar. On Friday a number of the mooktears and other hangers on of the cutcherry complained grievously of the suddenly enhanced prices in the bazar, and the evil practices of the mahajuns generally. But (always supposing that the rains continue) I think it probable that the rise of prices will not be permanent. It may be fairly inferred from the universal unwillingness shown by the mahajuns to purchase Government rice at reasonable prices that they have plenty of rice of their own in store.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. These are shown in the statement No. III. As before reported, advances under the Land Improvement Act have ceased to be made in consequence of the expiration of the working season. Enquiries are now being made into the works executed from the advances already given. There is one matter in connection with these advances on which I should be glad to have a clear understanding, and that is, the exact responsibility incurred by the officer making the advance. The Controller-General has debited all the advances made up to date to me, but I cannot suppose that it is the intention of Government that officers should be held personally responsible for the amount of any advances made by them which may hereafter turn out to be irrecoverable, supposing the rules have been duly observed.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this are given in the statements Nos. IV and V.

G.—EXPENDITURE.

8. See statement No. VI hereto annexed.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have discovered that the Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer has sold 750 maunds of grain. I am not aware of the particulars of these sales, and I have called for report.

I.

Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.	REMARKS.
Buddipore road	60	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6	Rs. 3-8 per maund	Earth-work nearly completed.
Undal to Ookrah road	195	0 2 0	" 3-5 "	"
Sittampore to Shamdi road	148	0 2 0	" 3-5 "	"
Doorgapore to Kooldiah road	487	0 2 0	16 seers per rupee	Earth-work completed.
Mancoor to Shambazar road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
Sowata to Shilla road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	"
Cutwa to Sooree road	87	.....	.....	"
Burdwan to Sooree road	1,802	20 seers of rice ...	20 seers of kutcha	The earth-work mentioned as
Dignagar to Mancoor road	177	Ditto ...	Ditto.	being done in these roads is the
Bhediah to Bosdah road	402	Ditto ...	Ditto.	petty repairs to, and smooth-
Kanco junction to Sahebgunge road	299	Ditto ...	Ditto.	ing and dressing of the slopes
Kurjona to Adjee road	304	Ditto ...	Ditto.	of the roads prior to putting on
<i>In charge of Bood-ood sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Gulsi to Russickpore road	237	2 seers of rice per 100 cubic feet.	16 seers per rupee.	N. B.—All payments are being made in grain.
<i>In charge of Raneegunge sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Raneegunge to Munklepore road	78	0 2 6	14 " "	"
<i>In charge of Jehanabad sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Strand road	15	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet.	12 " "	"
Cutcherry tank	25	Ditto ...	12 " "	"
<i>Bally Union</i>				
Khelgram road	10	Ditto ...	12 " "	"
<i>Shambazar Union.</i>				
Udayrajapore road	10	Ditto ...	12 " "	"
<i>In charge of Culna sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Culna and Cutwa road	27	2 seers	16 " "	"
<i>Village Roads.</i>				
Naddun Ghat road	56	Ditto ...	16 " "	"
Mooksimpura road	13	Ditto ...	16 " "	"
Indrapore to Kakooria road	76	Ditto ...	16 " "	"
Patooli road	58	Ditto ...	16 " "	"
Total	4,560*			

* The decrease in the number of labourers is owing to non-receipt of statements from Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, Manager, Equitable Coal Company, and Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, as well as completion of works and agricultural pursuits.

II.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.	
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By sale to the public or to laborers.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.		Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.		
Burdwan ...	9th August 1864 ...	55,939 0 0	48,049 0 0	*22,304 0 0	.....	†15,503 0 0	.....	37,807 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0	* Shewn in the last fortnightly statement 4,525
Mysoree ...	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	172 30 0	.....	.....	.....	172 30 0	.....	.....	SPENT FOR STORING.—
Pancheghur ...	.....	.....	3,200 0 0	.....	.....	\$3,200 0 0	.....	3,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	During the fortnight spent for storing as follows:—
Bood-bood ...	.....	.....	45,410 0 0	10,769 0 0	.....	18,269 0 0	1,352 27 0	30,390 27 0	.....	12,000 0 0	Mds.
Gooshkurah...	.....	.....	11,125 0 0	5,585 0 0	.....	372 0 0	1,674 0 0	7,631 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	Kristonagore ... 1,348
Bhedia ...	.....	.....	7,235 0 0	1,952 0 0	.....	384 0 0	.....	2,336 0 0	.....	.....	Gopeenathpore ... 1,103
Khanoo ...	8th August 1874 ..	.....	9,576 0 0	15,500 0 0	104 0 0	60 0 0	.....	5,664 0 0	.....	.....	Jehanabad ... 1,000
Culna ...	8th " "	.....	10,000 0 0	2,144 0 0	.....	901 0 0	2,763 0 0	5,808 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	Barabhoon ... 180
Raneegunge ...	7th " "	12,000 0 0	11,005 0 0	1,319 0 0	750 0 0	1,804 0 0	174 0 0	4,137 0 0	.....	.....	Rangameti ... 197
Cutwa ...	7th " "	.....	72,210 0 0	9,306 0 0	.....	36,112 0 0	3,700 0 0	49,208 0 0	30,000 0 9	20,000 0 0	Gulsee ... 500
Jehanabad ...	.....	.....	11,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total ... 8,850
Total ...	.....	.....	2,22,810 0 0	59,051 30 0	854 0 0	76,725 0 0	9,723 27 0	1,46,354 17 0	44,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	† Out of this—
											Advances to chowkedars... 2,023
											Under "perilous straits" ... 45
											Advances to Sonamooke ryots ... 6,775
											† Of which, sent to Bhedia 450
											And to Goskorrah ... 250
											§ Advances to Sonamooke ryots included under Burdwan Circle.
											|| Sent from Burdwan mainly on account of charitable relief.

III.

Advances of Grain up to the last fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications made.	Amount in quantity.	Number of applications granted up to date.	Quantity.	Quantity advanced up to date.	REMARKS.
Sudder	665	28,000	527	18,003	15,503	The exact sum of money advanced has not been shewn in this statement.
Raneegunge	196	36,718	27	1,887	1,272	
Bood-bood	1,011	21,685	861	19,847	19,133	
Cutwa	3,689	3,30,897	1,808	87,959	36,142	
Culna	255	43,285	28	8,622	246	
Jehanabad	33	6,045	.....	.....	.....	
Total	5,849	4,66,630	3,251	1,36,318	72,296	

V.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief given to respectable persons, required by Government letter No. 2361—S. R.

No.	Names of Relief Houses	No. relieved.	No.	Names of Relief Houses.	No. relieved.
1.	Polashdanga ...	95	23.	Hargram ...	80
2.	Tasoolce ...	104	24.	Shor ...	66
3.	Kistonagor, return not received, but probably less than ...	400	25.	Shibbattee ...	96
4.	Nowa ...	75	26.	Mirzapore ...	10
5.	Kolekole ...	65	27.	Chotkund ...	15
6.	Mallosarool ...	75	28.	Royan ...	12
7.	Dignagor ...	175	29.	Bhatkunda ...	70
8.	Ramchunderpore ...	170	30.	Debshala ...	30
9.	Gooshkura ...	156	31.	Hitta ...	35
10.	Sonamookhy ...	303*	32.	Maharajah's food depôt ...	40
11.	Aousgram ...	206	33.	Shaldanga ...	25
12.	Pattaspore ...	55	34.	Baghar ...	25
13.	Gulsi ...	352	35.	Goopeenathpore ...	40
14.	Khano ...	62	36.	Narigram ...	40
15.	Joykistopore ...	276	37.	Adra ...	200
16.	Aral ...	105	38.	Mancoor ...	205†
17.	Bhedia ...	125	39.	Kota ...	55
18.	Ramnagor ...	100	40.	Howrah ...	75
19.	Omerpore ...	69	41.	Shirrie ...	15
20.	Sreepore ...	150	42.	Sankaree ...	104
21.	Mullickpore ...	95			
22.	Jeara ...	105			
				Total	4,556

* Including 200 weavers.

† Including weavers.

VI.

Statement of Charitable Relief Fund up to 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sub-divisions.	Local amount of subscrip-tions.	Local sub-scriptions realised.	Amounts realised doubled by Government.	Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ...	8,116 8 0	7,734 0 0	15,468 0 0	80,000 0 0 39 10 3*	.....	32,494 3 9	32,581 5 9
Raneegunge ...	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	5,500 0 0	.....	.....	9,085 11 9	3,664 4 3
Culna ...	5,900 0 0	4,747 0 0	9,494 0 0	.....	.....	3,001 11 0	7,492 5 0
Jehanabad ...	2,123 0 0	1,812 0 0	3,624 0 0	.....	.....	3,805 2 7	1,362 13 5
Bood-bood ...	1,182 5 0	1,182 5 0	2,364 10 0	.....	.....	14,292 12 11†	2,459 13 9†
Cutwa ...	1,226 0 0	921 1 0	1,842 2 0	.....	.....	7,309 3 3	782 14 9†
Total	21,297 13 0	19,146 6 0	38,292 12 0	80,039 10 3	1,18,332 6 3	69,988 13 3½	48,343 8 11½

* Refunded by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

† No returns received this fortnight.

No. 311, dated Hooghly, the 11th August 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. *Abundance or scarcity of food grains in the bazar.*—There is no scarcity of food grain in the bazars.3. *Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts.*—Prices appear to be slightly rising again, being very nearly what they were in the middle of July.

Names of principal marts.	QUANTITY BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.									
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.	Present return.	Past. return.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Baboogunge, in Hooghly ...	12½	12	...	...	9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13 to 13½	13½ to 14	14 to 14½	13½
Chinsurah, Khurooa Bazar...	12½	12	...	...	9½ " 10	9½ " 10	13 " 13½	13½ " 14	14 " 14½	13½
Balore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 " 13½	13½ " 14	14 " 14½	13½
Jhinkrapottagunge ...	13	12½	...	...	9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13½ " 14	14 " 14½	15 to 15½	13½ to 14
Serampore ...	12	12	16	16	8 " 8½	8 " 8½	13	13	13	12
Chunditalah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	12½	13½	13½
Bydabatty ...	13	13	17½	17½	8	8	12½ to 13½	13½	13½	13½
Bhudressur ...	13½	12½	19	19	...	...	11½ " 13½	13½	13½	16

4. *Information as to the kind and amount of grain in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, &c.*—No reliable information available.

5. *Rainfall, if any.*—The fall at Serampore has been very beneficial, and even as far north as Hooghly there has been considerable rain along the banks of the Hooghly; but in the interior and towards the north the fall has been much less, and rain is urgently required.

Date.	ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER.		INTERIOR.
	Serampore.	Hooghly.	Mahanad.
26th July	...	20	62
27th "	...	61	50
28th "	...	56	21
29th "	...	29	12
30th "	...	02	...
31st "	...	2 61	1 64
1st August	...	...	96
2nd "	...	16	30
3rd "	...	98	99
4th "	...	1 36	08
5th "	...	39	77
6th }	...	{ 23 }	04
7th }			
8th }			
	9 38	6 01	2 81

6. *Prospect of Crops.*—Near Serampore the main rice crop is being planted out, and its prospects are good. In the east of Bansberya, I observed, on the 9th, the crop being planted out on lands watered by artificial irrigation assisted by the rainfall. In Pandooah I found, on the same date, the transplanting not commenced, and the aous crop injured. In Chanditollah, where the rainfall has been about the same as in Hooghly and Bansberya, I am informed by a local zemindar that crops are in the same state as in Pandooah. In Kristonugger, Haripal, Dhunyakhally, the rainfall has been less than in Mohanad, and the main rice crop is in a somewhat critical condition.

7. The early rice crop is too far advanced to be in danger of more than partial injury, and in many parts it will be a good crop. Jute is doing well.

8. *Condition of the people.*—The want of rain is generally complained of. Except along the banks of the Hooghly, agricultural operations have been nearly at a stand-still. On the 30th July I visited portions of thanas Bydabatty and Haripal, on the 4th a portion of thana Hooghly, and on the 9th a portion of thanas Bansberya and Pandooah. I found no general distress, but the number of paupers in each village was said to be increasing, and some of the lower class of agricultural laborers have begun to require relief. This has been effected by increasing the light labor system under head C of the Central Committee's notification of the 4th March 1874, and extending it to jungle cutting and drain clearing, and by setting on foot the repairs of a few small roads in thanas Haripal and Kristonugger in the Serampore Sub-division, in which thanas the rainfall has been so slight as not to hinder earth-work.

9. In my visits to the interior, I paid great attention to ascertaining whether the cultivators were in need of Government assistance to enable them to cultivate. It is my opinion at present that where the rain falls sufficiently to enable the rice to be transplanted, the necessary aid from private sources is not withheld. Wherever the soil is sufficiently moist, transplanting appears to be effected. Much work usually done by hired labor is doubtless being performed by the ryots themselves; but this affects only the position of the landless, or nearly landless, class of laborers. Even amongst the latter class my observations lead to the conclusion that distress is rare in comparison with the number of the class.

10. *Grain theft.*—No new cases occurred during the fortnight in the Sudder Sub-division. Only one case is reported to have occurred in Serampore, in which Rs. 3 worth of paddy was stolen from a woman's house.

11. *Condition of special tracts.*—There are no tracts here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. The following is a statement of relief works under the Road Cess Department. Earth-work is now going on in very few of the roads, but turfing and smoothing and mason's work still affords employment on the minor works and spreading metal on the more important roads. Earth-work, however, is going on on the Kristonugger to Seetapore and the Atpore

to Rajbalhat roads, which are situated in thanas Kristonuggur and Haripal, where the want of rain has thrown agricultural laborers out of work:—

11. *Statement of Relief Works during the Fortnight ending 6th August 1874.*

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-division.</i>						
Dhunyakhally road; metalling	330	Plentiful...	Fair ...	3rds of the work is paid in Government rice; rate of wages annas 3-3 each.	Supplied by the contractor.	All foreign coolies, except 50 carters from Pundooah.
Saharunge and Tribany road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed.
Tribany to Gooptiparah road ...	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	By daily labor in Government grain.	Partly by contractor and partly by department.	All local.
Pundooah to Culna road; metal- ling.	60	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	† not local
Muggrah to Tribany road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed.
Moolye to Jamgram ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
Kooleahparah to Nischindipore	17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies of agricul- tural classes.
Dakchura to Ballaghur ...	13	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Khonyan to Chapta ...	22	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Chaudpore to Bukooliah... ..	80	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Baksagore to Chandra ...	44	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Khanpore to Dhunyakhally ...	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Naksa to Digsui ...	7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Tahirpore to Mamoodpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed.
Pundooah to Cooltee ...	47	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local coolies of agri- cultural classes.
Chapta to Sikra ...	11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	By contractor ...	Ditto ditto.
Digsui to Pakree (only mason's work remaining).	52	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Pakree to Mohibalpore; (only mason's work remaining).	69	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Paid in Govern- ment grain.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Mahanad to Gopikantpore ...	102	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	By department ...	Ditto under Baboo
Bhastara to Gooroop ...	17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jogodishur Bhattacharjee. Ditto under Baboo Jogeshur Sing.
Bhastara to Dhunyakhally ...	121	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Muggrah to Nowserai ...	25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly.
Dwarbasinee to Kamrye ...	44	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee.
Muggrah to Bhastarah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed.
Gooroop villages ...	75	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Kedar Nath Nag of Gooroop.
Total ...	1,286					
<i>Serampore Sub-division.</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road ...	20	Plentiful...	Fair ...	Paid in Govern- ment grain.	Partly supplied by the contractor and partly by department.	Coolies all imported.
Sheakhalla road; metalling ...	48	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	13 coolies are local.
Bydabatty feeder-road; metal- ling.	30	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12 ditto, and rest imported.
Old Benares road; metalling ...	62	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Paid in Govern- ment grain accord- ing to task labour.	Ditto ...	Nearly 32 coolies are local and the rest imported.
Bydabatty Strand road ...	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All imported coolies.
Connugger to Jonye road ...	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Contractor's supply	
Bhola to Nalicool and Junction of Old Benares road.	14	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	No return received; figures taken from last return.
Bora to Nucibpore road ...	40	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Anoorup Chundra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Bora road ...	22	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Jonye to Baraset ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return received; work I believe completed.
Harida to Baksah... ..	36	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Department sup- plies.	Under Baboo Chunder Kant Mookerjee.
Krishtonagore to Sitapore ...	108	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Kartic Chun- dra Dirbango.
Dirbhango to Durgampore ...	84	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under Baboo Sarat Chun- dra Mookerjee.
Bhudressur to Nucibpore ...	18	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Contractor's supply	Under Baboo Rajkrishto Banerjee.
Atpur to Rajbalhat ...	74	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under the Canoongoe of Serampore.
Hooghly ...	586					
Total ...	1,872					

13. The Collector of Mowrah will give the Howrah figures separately.

14. The following laborers were employed daily on works, such as turfing and culvert making, on otherwise completed roads in the Municipalities, Towns, and Unions out of the funds of those bodies:—

Hooghly and Chinsurah	...	...	...	...	144
Serampore	...	...	...	...	...
Ooterparah	...	...	...	...	28
Kotrung	...	...	...	...	...
Bullagurh	...	...	...	...	69
Gooptiparrah	...	...	...	...	36
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	...	293

15. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following works are in progress:—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average number of coolies during the fortnight.	Condition.
Bydabatty	Kananuddee and Surrosutty Canal	94	Good.
	Ordinary embankment repairs	about 34	Good.
	Total	128	

16. The returns of works on tanks, which are being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, show a daily average number of 374 coolies, of whom 111 are local. Almost all the tanks were completed before the end of July 1874.

17. I give here a comparative statement of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and present report:—

	Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under Chairman } Sudder Sub-division ...	1,035	1,286
of the Road Cess ... } Serampore Sub-division ...	728	586
Municipalities, Towns, and Unions ...	262	293
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage		
Embankment Division ...	258	128
Employed on works executed from tuccavee advances ...	485	374
Total	2,768*	2,667

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

18. The following is an abstract of the railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 1st August 1874:—

Up—Outward.

STATIONS.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chandernagore	...	1,779	986	...	4,357	...	5,343	1,779
Hooghly	789	229	...	...	8	1	797	230
Muggrah	...	...	177	277	...	...	177	277
Pundooah	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	893	2,008	1,163	278	4,365	1	6,317	2,287

Down—Inward.

STATIONS.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	152	...	...	...	...	...	152	...
Chandernagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Pundooah	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	178	...	...	...	...	...	178	...

* There appears to have been a clerical error in last return.

Up—Inward.

STATIONS.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore ...	2,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,623	.....
Chandernagore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly ...	4,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,197	.....
Muggrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pundooah ...	1,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054	.....
Total ...	7,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,874	.....

Down—Outward.

Under 15 miles.

Rice.

Mds.

102

Hooghly ...

N.B.—The Up—Inward traffic is Government grain.

19.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED.				AMOUNT SENT OUT.				
STATIONS.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	Balance in hand.
	Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.			Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.		
	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hooghly ...	15,920 20	4,026	19,946 20	Bullagurh ...	250 0 0	110 0 0	360 0 0	
Muggrah ...				Gooptiparah ...	382 20 0	.....	382 20 0	
Pundooah ...				Chapta ...	209 0 0	200 0 0	409 0 0	
Serampore ...	5,017 21	2,080	7,097 21	Pundooah ...	954 10 0	.....	954 10 0	
	20,938 1	6,106	27,044 1*	Sooltangacha ...	398 0 0	600 0 0	998 0 0	
				Mohanad ...	901 0 0	200 0 0	1,101 0 0	
				Dwarbasinee ...	1,042 0 0	300 0 0	1,342 0 0	
				Boichee ...	427 0 0	100 0 0	527 0 0	
				Haral ...	415 0 0	.....	415 0 0	
				Bhastarah ...	412 0 0	700 0 0	1,112 0 0	
				Goorooop ...	460 0 0	100 0 0	560 0 0	
				Makhalpore ...	370 0 0	100 0 0	470 0 0	
				Bosu ...	368 0 0	.....	368 0 0	
				Dhunyahally ...	393 0 0	.....	393 0 0	
				Bhandarhatty ...	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	
				Sahabazar ...	396 0 0	.....	396 0 0	
				Muggrah ...	410 0 0	.....	410 0 0	
				Bansberya ...	109 10 0	50 0 0	159 10 0	
				Executive Engineer ...	1,778 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,978 0 0	
				Police for serais, &c. ...	16 20 0	190 0 0	206 20 0	
				Municipality ...	461 0 0	120 0 0	581 0 0	
				Bakooliah ...	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	
				Basna ...	402 0 0	100 0 0	502 0 0	
				Doomoordaha ...	378 0 0	.....	378 0 0	
				Taragonee ...	70 0 0	200 0 0	270 0 0	
				Rajhat ...	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	
				Sooghundhya ...	150 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	
				Harit ...	150 0 0	200 0 0	350 0 0	
				Serampore, by transfer	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	
				Jamgram ...	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	
				Khunyan ...	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	
				Total ...	12,750 20 0	4,640 0 0	17,390 20 0	2,556-0-0
				Amount sent out by the sub-divisional officer of Serampore; altogether 21 rice centres in Serampore Sub-division.	2,542 15 0	2,107 10 8	4,649 25 8	2,447-35-8
				Total ...	15,292 35 0	6,747 10 8	22,040 5 8	5,003-35-8

* 500 maunds shown again in Serampore figures, as the amount was transferred from Hooghly to Serampore.

20. Statement showing the consumption of Government grain in the district of Hooghly for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874:—

Name of Circle.

Date for which figures are given.

Shown in Statement D.

For the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Total allotment of Government grain

Mds. S. C.

26,544 1 0

Total quantity of grain stored

26,544 1 0

Total quantity consumed up to date of last narrative

4,429 12 4

By gratuitous distribution in any shape during the fortnight—

Hooghly	...	...	...	Mds. S. C.	3,905 21 10
Serampore	...	...	...	Mds. S. C.	2,042 39 6

5,948 21 0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2941

By payment in kind to laborers—

Hooghly	...	2,323 38 12
Serampore	...	480 22 14
By advance to ryots, Serampore	...	12 0 0
Total consumption in fortnight	...	2,816 21 10
Total up to date	...	8,765 2 10
Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	...	13,194 14 14
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	...	1,000 0 0
	...	6,000 0 0

21. E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advances for grain as already reported	...	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances under the Tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative	...	18,000	0	0
	...	40,611	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. Number of Sub-Committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	...	1
Sub-divisional Committee	...	1
Sub-Committees	...	47
Total	...	49

23. Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the three heads is shown below—

B.			
	Sudder Sub-division.	Serampore Sub-division.	
Men	2,096	813	
Women	5,707	2,754	
Children	3,621	1,093	
Total	11,424	4,660	16,084

C.			
	Sudder Sub-division.	Serampore Sub-division.	Total.
Men	597	28	
Women	281	44	
Children	4	12	
	882	84	966

D.			
	Sudder Sub-division.	Serampore Sub-division.	Total.
Men	77	84	
Women	250	142	
Children	117	48	
	444	274	718

Grand Total	...	17,768
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24. I am causing inquiry to be made into the large increase over last fortnight's return. Much of the increase is doubtless due to insufficient supervision. An experienced European assistant is wanted, but I will do what I can with my present staff.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

25. The disbursements to Executive Engineer and other officers in charge of relief works are as follows:—

During the Fortnight.

To Executive Engineer	...	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances for the purchase of food	...	20,000	0	0
	...	Nil		
Disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements—				
To Nazir for transport of Government grain for Government relief works (up to commencement of fortnight)	...	478	1	10
Payments on account of establishment for storage golas	...	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	5	0	0
	...	483	1	10
	...	Nil		
During the fortnight	...			
On account of advances for purchase of food—				
Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	...	Nil		
To traders for purchase of grain	...	Nil		
To municipalities	...	Nil		
To zemindars and others for land improvement during the fortnight	...	Nil		

Local subscription to Relief Committee—

Up to date of last narrative	...	...	7,460 15 0
In fortnight	...	...	Nil
Total	...	...	7,460 15 0
Government contribution up to date of last narrative	...	...	7,245 15 0
In fortnight	...	...	Nil
Total	...	...	7,245 15 0
Received from the Central Committee up to date of last narrative	...	...	18,000 0 0
During the fortnight	...	...	6,000 0 0
Total	...	...	24,000 0 0
The disbursements are as follows :—			
Up to date of last narrative	...	...	18,868 2 1
During the fortnight	...	...	3,255 4 0
Total	...	...	22,123 6 1

No. 240, dated Midnapore, the 10th August 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report for this district for the period ending the 8th August.

2. With the exception of the last two days, rain has fallen almost every day at the Sudder station, and has been more or less general throughout the district. At Contai the fall has aggregated 15 inches, and has been fully as much as could be desired. At Tumlook it has exceeded 8 inches, and there also the reports are favorable. At Midnapore the fall has just exceeded 6 inches, and the cultivators would like more, though they cannot complain much; but at Gurbetta the fall has only amounted to 3 inches during the fortnight, just enough to prevent the aous crop from suffering further injury, but insufficient to allow of universal transplantation. The Deputy Collector, it will be seen, estimates 5 annas of the cultivable area as still unsown, but it must be remembered that in an undulating country such as Gurbetta, it is only in years of excess rainfall that the highest lands can be utilised.

3. The aous crop throughout the district is variously estimated at from a full average to a low average crop, according to soil and rainfall. The prospects of the amun are, of course, still entirely dependent on the weather for the next 2½ months, and cannot be forecast with any confidence.

4. Prices continue to rise almost everywhere; this is due partly to the cessation of importation from the west frontier, partly to the great reduction of importation from Orissa, partly to the impediment which the rains are to traffic, partly to the difficulty in drying rice and preparing it for the market owing to the wet weather.

5. No one believes that there is an actual deficiency of rice in the district, but all my information tends to shew that it is in fewer hands than before, and the owners are slow to put it into the market; partly because the price is not yet as high as they wish, partly because they have not yet recovered from the panic which was rising three weeks ago from the absence of rain, and are still apprehensive of another short crop.

6. The following list contrasting the prices that obtain now with those obtaining four weeks previously will shew the extent of the rise.

Names of Thanas.						Number of seers per rupee on Saturday, 11th July.	Number of seers per rupee on Saturday, 1st August.	Increase in price per rupee.
						Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	1
Debra	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	1
Naraingur	...	...	...	...	...	20½	18½	2
Keshpore	...	...	...	...	...	14½	13	1½
Dasspore	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	1
Salbonee	...	...	...	...	...	15	13½	1½
Gopeebullabpore	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	2
Beepipore	...	...	...	...	...	16½	12½	3½
Jhargram	...	...	...	...	...	18	13½	4½
Gurbetta	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	2
Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	23	21½	1½
Chunderconah	...	...	...	...	...	13½	12½	1
Subung	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	1
Contai	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	1
Roghoonathpore	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	2
Ghattal	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	1
Puttasore	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	4
Bhugwanpore	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	.....
Tumlook	...	...	...	...	...	16½	14	2½
Kedgerree	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	.....
Musloupore	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	1
Egra	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	.....
Panchkoorah	...	...	...	...	...	14½	14½	.....
Sootahatta	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	.....
Mundulgram	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	.....

7. It will be seen that the rise has been very great in the North-West, though the list gives the relative prices at the two periods correctly; the absolute prices are somewhat more favourable than they appear, as the sales are all by a local measure called pie, which varies somewhat, but which the police of Beenpore and Jhargram convert into seers at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per pie. To test this, I measured several pies when in that part of the district, and found that they varied from 1 seer $6\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks to 1 seer $7\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks; hence, the calculation of 1 seer 4 chittacks is undoubtedly too low.

8. Retail dealers in rice are almost unknown in the jungle mehals; hence, it is found that great relief is caused by the retail sale of the rice belonging to the Jambonee estate and to the committee when first formed. As long as these stores hold out, we are certain that all who can pay for rice can procure it while our road works, which are still open, afford the assurance that all able-bodied persons can find work. Although, therefore, pinching and distress is universal in the north, and beyond all possibility of question, I hear of nothing approaching starvation, and hope that we have safely tided over the year without any actual charitable relief to the agricultural or labouring classes.

9. To the Tantees our relief measures are continued, and cannot be reduced till prices fall. On the contrary, distress among them is increasing, though relief operations are jealously watched. Fever is beginning to appear, not at present in an aggravated form, but sufficient to increase the effects of scarcity.

10. The statistics of the 4 relief depôts, which have been working during the fortnight, are (daily average)—

				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Chunderconah	...	...	...	10	22	13	7	52
Keerpoy	...	...	...	4	6	2	2	14
Radhanugur	...	...	...	3	27	8	6	44
Rajnugur	...	...	...	16	96	63		175

No. 322, dated Howrah Collectorate, the 10th August 1874.

From—J. B. WORGAN, Esq., Offg. Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to submit the usual report on the weather, prices of rice, &c., for the fortnight ending on Saturday, the 8th instant.

2. The Sudder station rainfall report shows for the 1st week	...	3.73	Inches.
for the 2nd "	...	2.16	"
Total for fortnight	...	5.89	

This is the amount as by the Civil Surgeon's rain guage. The Court Inspector, who has another, shews 4.59 and 2.31 or 6.80 for the same period, or nearly so. I am doubtful of the correctness of the observations made by the latter, his rain guage being on the ground, and there being reason to believe that tricks are at times played with it by passers by. The mofussil report shew that the rain has been pretty general and that it has done much good to the crops.

3. The price of common rice during the 1st week of the fortnight was as below :—

Station.	Price per maund.		Quantity per Rupee.	Price per maund in preceding week.
	Rs.	A. P.	Seers.	Rs. A. P.
Sudder station...	3	2 0	13	3 2 3
Doomjoor	3	2 0	13	3 3 0
Juggutbullupore	3	10 0	11	3 10 0
Amptah	3	2 0	13	3 1 0
Bagnan	2	12 0	14½	2 12 6
Shampore	3	2 0	13	3 2 0
Oolooberiah	2	14 0	14	2 12 0
Sankrail	3	4 0	12½	3 4 0
Khanacool	No report received.			

4. As I see that the number of seers per rupee is generally referred to in quoting prices in the report throughout the country and by the Government in its orders, &c., I have determined to adopt this standard; and agreeably to this arrangement, I shew below the prices for the second week of the fortnight, the seer quoted being the seer of 80 tola—

Station.	Quantity per Rupee.	Quantity in previous week.
	Seers.	Seers.
Sudder	13	13
Doomjoor	13½	13
Juggutbullupore	10½	11
Amptah	12	13
Bagnan	14½	14½
Shampore	12½	13
Oolooberiah	13½	14
Sankrail	12½	12½
Khanacool	13½	Not received.

5. From the above it will be seen that, in the first week, prices fell at head-quarters Doomjoor, and Bagnan, and rose at Ampta and Oolooberiah. In the second week they rose in Juggutbullubpore, Ampta, Shampore, and Oolooberiah, and fell in Doomjoor. The highest prices prevail in Juggutbullubpore, where common rice is selling at 10½ seers for the rupee. It is cheapest at Bagnan.

6. The District Superintendent's statements of sums expended on relief show small figures. One statement shows eight persons relieved at an expense of Rs. 1-6, and the second shows twenty-five persons to have received Rs. 4-4; or, for the fortnight, (as far as accounts received) thirty-three persons relieved at an expenditure of Rs. 5-10, an average of two and a quarter persons roughly per idem. The Deputy Collector of Moheesreekha reports the expenditure from the moneys with the Khanacool Relief Committee at Rs. 9-6-6. The number of persons is not stated.

7. The Executive Engineer's fortnightly return shows 226 men employed in Howrah and 76 men in Moheesreekha sub-division; much sickness, in the shape of fever, is reported to prevail amongst them.

8. Under the head of Land Improvement there is nothing to report.

9. I regret that the statement of relief expenditure called for in Government Circular No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd ultimo, up to the end of June is not yet able to be sent, it not having been received from the District Superintendent of Police for his portion of the same.

Extract from the Fortnightly Return of Coolies employed on the ordinary District Road Works during the fortnight ending 6th August 1874.

NAME OF ROAD	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payments and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
Howrah Sub-division.						
Old Benares road	66	The coolies employed on these roads have been for stacking and breaking metal already collected under contract. Government rice has been sent for these roads and the works ordered to be stopped unless the contractors will take it.	Good ...	.....	The contractors supply the tools.	Much sickness amongst the work people. No less than 35 laid up with fever on the Juggutbullubpore road.
Juggutbullubpore road ...	85		Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
Connuggur and Jonye road...	10		Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
Branch Grand Trunk Road	65		Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
Mohagreekha Sub-division.						
Ampta road	15	Some of these coolies are being attacked with fever and cough.	Ditto ...	.....	Tools are supplied by the contractors.	Local.
Juggutbullubpore road ...	61		.....	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CHINSURAH,
The 6th August 1874.

W. H. WELLS, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hooghly & Howrah District.

No. 1860, dated Purulia, the 14th August 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January 1874, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 9th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the date of my last narrative a favorable change in the weather has again taken place, and the crops which were then suffering from want of rain have recovered, and the transplanting of the main rice crop has again been resumed. The rain which had held off so continuously during the last fortnight, began to fall again on the 25th ultimo, and has since continued pretty general; but more is now wanted, as the high lands into which rice is transplanted are still in some villages too dry to admit of their being planted out. The accounts of the crops are better from all parts of the district than in the immediate neighbourhood of Purulia, which seems generally to get less rain than any other portion of Manbhoom.

From Govindpore the relief officer writes: "The grave fears that were entertained a short time back of another famine have been dispelled by seasonable and copious showers, and the people are cheerfully engaged in transplanting their seedling paddy which, should the weather continue favorable, transplanting operations ought to be over by the middle of the month. The paddy which was first transplanted shows very well at present, and the rubber crops are unusually good." From Rughoonathpore it is reported: "The crops all over the country look wonderfully well; a bumper harvest is expected, and the transplanting of paddy is being assiduously pushed on." The relief officer of the Purulia circle writes: "During the fortnight the heavy fall of rain has enabled the ryots to make great progress with the planting out of their second class lands, and there is now every hope that the full area of land will be cultivated, and the outturn a more than usually heavy one." The reports from Manbazar are also favorable, where, until lately, very little progress had been made in transplanting operations.

The rainfall during the fortnight has amounted to 5.57 inches; and up to the 9th instant, from the beginning of the year, to 22.29, which is 8 inches less than the average. The Purulia lake is unusually low for the time of the year, and has only risen about 9 inches from what the water stood in the month of May; but what rain has fallen, has been well distributed, and very little has run to waste.

At present, employment in the fields is everywhere pretty abundant, and the wages earned by the labouring classes fairly remunerative: it is, however, everywhere reported that the cultivators are employing fewer laborers than usual, and that after the transplanting of the rice crop is over, numbers will again be wanting employment. The demand for loans of Government rice also still continues, which the cultivators allege they require to enable them to pay their laborers. They complain that the mahajuns still refuse to make the usual advances, except to a few approved customers; but as the gundli and indian-corn crops are being gathered, the people are now beginning to obtain a fresh supply of food, and are therefore more independent of the mahajuns and far better off than they have been during the last five or six months. It may now be said that the worst effects of the scarcity, which would have developed into famine except for the measures of relief which had been adopted, is now fairly over, and that if the season only continues favorable to the end, prosperity will again resume its usual sway. Crime still continues to be rather below than above the average, and the public health is generally good, although a few cases of cholera still occur, and small-pox is ripe in a few villages which have steadily resisted the introduction of vaccination.

The usual table showing the price of rice and pulses as given by the police up to the 8th instant is given below:—

NAMES OF BAZARS.					COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
					Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipore	...	...	...	...	Srs. 14	Srs. 13	Srs. 12	Srs. 12	Srs. 12	Srs. 12
Manbazar	...	...	...	...	12	12	11	10	10	10
Burrabazar	...	...	...	...	13	13	12	12	11	10
Echagurh	...	...	...	...	18	16	16	14	12	10
Jhalda	...	...	...	...	13	13	12	12	11	10
Purulia	...	...	...	...	14	13	12	10	12	12
Govindpore	...	...	...	...	13	12½	12	12	11	10
Rughoonathpore	...	...	...	...	13	13	11	12	11	10
Nirsha	...	...	...	...	12	12	11	11	11	11
Gourandih	...	...	...	...	12	12	11	11	11	10

It will be seen from the above that prices were higher during the last than the preceding fortnight, which I believe was entirely owing to the long break in the rains that continued up to the end of last month; since then prices have I believe fallen, and will continue to do so, if the weather remains favorable.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

As might be expected, the number of people seeking employment on the relief works has greatly decreased. The rate of daily wages was reduced on all the minor relief works from the 28th ultimo, a pice all round, from that which is given in the margin, and piece-work from 2½ to 2 annas per 100 cubic feet. The work on village tanks has now been stopped, both on account of most of them having partially filled with water, and from employment on them being no longer required. The daily rate of wages paid to the laborers on the roads has also been reduced, as above, during the time transplanting is going on, but will be raised to its former rate as soon as that operation is completed. The average number of persons employed on the roads during last fortnight was 5,003 against 5,282 during the previous fortnight, showing a decrease of 282.

The number of minor relief works carried on by the relief officers is given in

Names of Circles.	Number of tanks.	Number of laborers.
Govindpore circle	11	215 ^a
Rughoonathpore western circle	3	112
eastern "	16	885
Purulia circle	20	218
Manbazar "	2	44
Total	52	1,474

the margin. The number was gradually reduced during the fortnight, and very few, if any, will appear in the next narrative. The laborers on these tanks were paid entirely in grain, into which the money rate was converted at 12 seers per rupee. The expenditure of Government grain in carrying on these minor relief works during the fortnight was 123 maunds 16 seers 14¹/₂ chittacks exclusive of the Rughoonathpore eastern circle and the Manbazar circle, from where the particulars have not been received.

The quantity of grain expended on the roads was much greater, but cannot be given; as no returns are made by the contractors, who pay for the grain either as they take it, or directly their bills are cashed. It is now taken by them wherever grain can be made available, which it now is, all over the district where works are going on, except in the Manbazar circle, where, for want of roads and bridges, it has not been found possible to convey grain in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the group officers, sub-committees, the cultivators, and contractors. Arrangements are, however, in progress, by which the difficulties there also will I hope soon be overcome.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The whole of the extra 30,000 maunds of Government grain having been received at Burrakar, this is now being carted from there down to a large gola which has been constructed at Desarghat on the north bank of the Damudah river: from there it is crossed over to the gola at Hijlighat, and then conveyed in carts sent there from Rughoonathpore. The portion of this allotment required for the Purulia circle is being brought in carts sent from the Sudder station. None but covered carts are used, so that the grain is kept perfectly dry and undamaged by the rain.

There being a difficulty about procuring carriage to transport grain to the minor gola in Murardih in Pergunnah Chowrasi, the cultivators were told that if they wanted more grain on loan they must provide the carriage themselves. On this, the relief officer says: "Carts and bullocks and porters, male and female, flocked into Hijli and carried off in a day the local allotment of a thousand maunds." This practice has been found very successful all over the district where impassable nullahs and rivers have not to be crossed, and the distances are not very great, and is a pretty fair test as to whether the grain is actually required.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The quantity of Government grain received and stored in the five circles into which this district has been divided is as follows:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Govindpore circle	68,182	5	10
Rughoonathpore, west circle	53,784	6	4
Ditto east "	48,042	33	14
Purulia circle	39,066	10	0
Manbazar "	20,464	16	5

From the Govindpore circle 3,000 maunds is being transferred to Axta in Khaspel, contained within the Purulia circle; the Rughoonathpore eastern circle has still to receive 13,457 maunds, the Purulia circle 9,934, and the Manbazar circle 535 maunds.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No money advances have been made during the fortnight.

The loaning out of Government grain to cultivators, non-cultivators on security, gifts to chowkeedars and paid to tabedars employed on relief duty during the fortnight and up to the 9th instant was as below:—

				Fortnight.	Up to 9th August 1874.
				Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
To Cultivators—					
In the Govindpore circle				653 20 0	47,018 28 0
" Rughoonathpore, west circle					29,049 3 0
" " east "				1,316 0 0	36,112 20 0
" Purulia circle				2,122 6 0	22,741 28 0
" Manbazar "					11,914 31 10
Total				4,091 26 0	1,46,866 30 10
To Non-cultivators—					
In the Govindpore circle					308 11 14
" Rughoonathpore, west circle					628 28 0
" " east "				28 0 0	554 0 0
" Purulia circle				1 20 0	88 20 0
" Manbazar "					
Total				29 20 0	1,579 19 14

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2947

To Chowkedars—

	Fortnight. Mds. S. C.	Up to 9th August 1874. Mds. S. C.
In the Govindpore circle ...	...	...
„ Rughoonathpore, west circle ...	154 0 0	284 0 0
„ „ east „ ...	...	414 20 0
„ Purulia circle ...	170 0 0	486 0 0
„ Manbazar „ ...	145 14 0	400 23 0
	...	81 20 0
Total ...	469 14 0	1,666 22 0
To Tabedars ...	8 16 0	202 26 0

Loaning out to the cultivators is still being continued in most of the pergunnahs, but as a considerable quantity of rice will be required, with which to pay the laborers on the roads, sufficient will be reserved for this purpose and for being made over to the road contractors to enable them to pay their laborers in grain.

F. (a).—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

The number of group circles has not changed since the date of the last report, and are 235. The number of persons receiving uncooked rice from the group officers is given in the margin, showing altogether an increase of 1,888 persons. The increase and decrease in each circle is also given in the margin. No sufficient reason has been assigned for it by the relief officers in whose circles an increase has taken place; but the persons thus relieved are stated to be helpless children, decrepid and aged people without relatives to help them, diseased persons whose bodily ailments preclude them from doing any work, widows and women of good caste, unaccustomed to manual labor, who are in extremely destitute circumstances. The latter ought more properly to be provided for out of the relief funds and classed under heading D, but as they only receive rice, and this will all have to be paid for out of the general relief fund, it matters very little as to the manner in which the relief is being administered. The relief officers have been again called upon to revise their lists of persons receiving relief from the group officers, and as the crops on the high lands will soon be cut, there is every prospect of its being possible to reduce the numbers considerably during the current month.

F (b).—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Classified as directed; the sums expended during the fortnight, according to the returns submitted by the relief officers up to the 8th instant, are as given below:—

	B. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	D. Rs. A. P.
In the Govindpore circle ...	261 7 1	...	...
„ Rughoonathpore, west circle ...	340 4 0	100 11 9	...
„ Ditto east „ ...	651 8 0	100 11 9	...
„ Purulia circle ...	326 15 10	616 1 1	68 15 4
„ Manbazar „ ...	56 7 0	21 2 6	783 14 6
Total ...	1,636 9 11	1,313 14 10	852 13 10

The number of persons receiving relief according to the above classification during the fortnight under report were—

	B.	C.	D.
In the Govindpore circle ...	518	...	...
„ Rughoonathpore west circle ...	1,231	1,313	...
„ Ditto east „ ...	2,311	303	...
„ Purulia circle ...	612	490	135
„ Manbazar „ ...	89	99	2,254
Total ...	4,760	2,205	2,389

These returns also show there is an increase in the number of persons being provided for by the relief committees, but in these, as well as in the returns furnished of the number being supplied with rice by the group officers, I believe a portion of the increase can be accounted for by the fact that the previous returns were incomplete, especially from the Manbazar and Govindpore circles. The number being provided for, which altogether amount to 21,948, is I consider far too large; but as up to the date of the returns sent in by the relief officers no grain of any sort had been gathered in, the impoverished classes must have been just as badly, if not worse, off than they have been at any previous time during the present scarcity, so that no reduction, but on the contrary some increase, was to have been expected.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative. ...

Rs. A. P.

... 2,48,480 1 8

Expenditure during the Fortnight.

On Relief Works—

No. 1.—1st Section, Chaibassa road—Purulia to Kantadi ...	154 8 6
" 2.—1st " Kantadi to Chota Urma ...	22 5 6
" 3.—2nd " Chota Urma to Jojodi ...	150 0 0
" 4.—3rd " Jojodi to Jamdi ...	247 8 0
" 5.—4th " Jamdi to Subarnorekha ...	311 13 0
" 6.—Road from Hospital to English School...	16 5 0
" 7.—1st Section, Bankoora road—Purulia to Singbazar ...	193 8 9
" 8.—2nd " Singbazar to Ludhurka ...	182 12 0
" 9.—3rd " Ludhurka to Hunrah ...	94 5 0
" 10.—4th " Hunra to Chatna boundary ...	187 8 6
" 11.—Charra junction ...	113 3 0
" 12.—Road from Damda to Burrabazar ...	17 6 9
" 13.—1st Section, Manbazar road—Purulia to Chipida ...	322 10 3
" 14.—Road from Manbazar to Kasipore—Ledadi to Palgaon ...	12 2 9
" 15.—Hazareebagh road—Goai river to Hazareebagh boundary ...	799 7 6
" 16.—1st Section, Manbazar road—Chipida to Kenda ...	204 14 6
" 17.—2nd " Kenda to Manbazar ...	173 10 6

Total ... 3,204 1 6

Establishment and contingencies ... 2,904 11 8

Transport of Government grain ... 2,225 6 0

Grant-in-aid to Charitable Relief Fund ... 2,241 12 0

Total ... 7,371 13 8

Grand total up to end of fortnight ... 2,59,056 0 10

Disposal of Government grain—

1st.—Grain disposed of up to date of last report ...

2nd.—Grain disposed of during the fortnight—

A.—By sale to laborers ...

B.—Ditto to public ...

C.—In charitable relief or in any other way ...

M. S. C.

1,68,260 5 5

391 37 1

40 0 0

12,304 10 9

Total ... 1,80,996 12 15

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Munchoom on the dates nearest the August 1874 for which Returns may be available.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road constructions.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.		
Govindpore ...	5th Aug. 1874	70,000	67,293 25 10	1,839 7 4	1,376 18 0	47,326 39 14	664 7 8	51,206 12 10	.....	3,492	
Rughoonathpore, W.C.	6th "	47,500	53,785 6 4	3,677 37 13½	1,033 25 0	29,677 31 9	634 30 4½	35,024 4 10½	.....	1,500	
Ditto, E.C.	6th "	61,500	48,042 33 14½	2,030 7 7½	1,655 3 6	36,666 20 0	1,909 3 12	42,260 34 9½	1,000 0 0	2,000	
Purulia ...	4th "	40,000	29,622 10 0	.....	2,789 22 12	24,239 26 0	2,320 37 4	29,350 6 0	8,000 0 0	6,000	
Manbazar ...	12th "	21,000	20,464 16 5	40 0 0	1,800 13 8	15,892 2 7	532 16 0	18,265 27 5	.....	.....	

No. 45 M.A., dated Calcutta, the 11th August 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

IN continuation of my No. 42 M.A., dated 28th July 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

2. I am in hopes that the Collector, in his paragraph 4, has under-estimated the aggregate outturn of the aous crop from the district, as other accounts say that the crop is, speaking generally, an extraordinarily good one as it stands, and as a very large additional area has been sown, after making allowance for the deficiency in the northern part of the distressed tract, I expect the outturn to be decidedly larger than that of an ordinary year.

3. I find from the relief works returns that there have been considerable fluctuations in the number of people employed on the relief works lately.

4. The mistake made in sending the Government grain from Calcutta to the Burdwan district instead of to Kaleegunge in Nuddea is to be regretted. The consequences might have been serious.

No. 903—S.R., dated Kishnagar, the 10th August 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN submitting my narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending Saturday the 8th instant, I have the following remarks to make:—

1. The supply in the bazars continues about the same, and is in most places adequate to the demand. The new rice has not yet come into the market, but the harvest has commenced in some parts, and the grain is used for private consumption; where this is the case, the market is becoming a little easier. The insufficiency of the stock in the distressed tracts has been all along reported. The recent importation of Government rice will give some relief. It is reported that the stock of food-grains in thanas Karimpore and Tehatta, in sub-division Meherpore, and in thana Jaguli in sub-division Ranaghat, is low, but the mahajans are pretty sure to keep nothing in reserve; they will either lend or sell their stocks, and this, with the aid of private trade, will suffice to carry the people through till the present aous crop is harvested.

2. The subjoined table will show the kinds and prices of grain selling in the principal marts of the districts:—

	Common rice.		Kalai.	Mug.	Mutar.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Kooshtea	...	2 12 to 3 4	2 2	2 12	2 0
Coomarcolly	...	2 12 to 3 0	2 4	2 12	2 2
Santipur	...	3 0	2 4	3 0	2 8
Ranaghat	...	3 2	2 8	3 0	2 8
Chugda	...	2 15	2 5	3 0	2 8
Bongong	...	3 0	.....	.....	.....
Kishnagar	...	3 0	2 4	3 0	.....

The price of rice during the fortnight under review shows a slight upward tendency, due, no doubt, to the scantiness of the rainfall.

3. I have nothing to add regarding the actual stock in hand to what I have stated in my previous narratives.

4. The jolly dhan, bhura, and cheena, have been harvested, and they are coming into the market, but the quantity has been so small as not materially to influence prices. There has been sufficient rain during the fortnight in the neighbourhood of the Sudder station, but in the district generally there has been much less than is required. The amun dhan is being generally thrown back. In the northern part of the distressed tract the deficiency of rain has been most lamentable; and it is estimated that, be the weather as favorable as it may, not more than half a crop of aous can be gathered. Even that which will be reaped has been delayed at least three weeks or a month by the drought; other parts of the district have been more fortunate, and probably the injury will not be more than one-fourth of the crop, if so much; considering, however, the increased area of land sown this year with aous paddy, the outturn of aous will still be equal to a full crop of an ordinary year. The amun seed-beds have somewhat improved in appearance, and to transplant, advantage is being taken of the recent rain. Jute is generally thriving; sugarcane is doing very well; arhar and chillies also look promising; indigo is being manufactured, and a good outturn is anticipated.

5. I am far from thinking that upon the whole distress has increased. No special cases of misery have been reported. With the rise in the price of rice a certain amount of pressure has no doubt been felt throughout the district, but this pressure, I believe, is not so urgent as to call for aid from the hands of Government.

6. * Though the high price of food-grains has had some effect in diminishing consumption of excisable articles, yet no marked decrease in revenue is observable.

7. It is generally believed by all classes of people that the pressure which they now feel will cease within the course of two or three weeks time when the present *aous* crop has been gathered. No other tracts, save in which relief works have already been commenced, will need any assistance from Government in the shape of relief.

8. The steps taken to alleviate the distress that to a certain extent existed in thanas Tehatta, Karimpore and Gangui, in sub-division Meherpore, have proved adequate. No more relief measures are required there, as the aspect of affairs has changed for the better. The Deputy Collector of Bongong says that he visited some of the villages in thana Moheshpore where distress was reported to exist, but found there nothing to call for Government assistance. A serious mistake occurred in the despatch of Government rice from Calcutta, which might have led to fatal consequences. The supply of 20,000 maunds mentioned in my last narrative was mis sent to Cutwa, but we, unaware of this, collected carts and boats and coolies for its distribution, and day after day anxiously waited its arrival at Kaleegunge. As no news of the shipment arrived, I was obliged, notwithstanding the Government orders, to send money, and my having done so was most fortunate, for it was not till I had communicated with Mr. Toynbee that the state of the case was ascertained. Mr. Toynbee at once despatched another shipment, and in the meantime I applied to the Deputy Collector of Cutwa for 5,000 maunds of rice, which he immediately supplied. The relief officers husbanded their resources with very great care, and this carried the people through till the shipment arrived. It is with feelings of great satisfaction that I am able to say that no fatal results have followed the temporary diminution of relief, and that all cause for anxiety is now at an end. The unpropitious character of the weather has thrown back the crops so much that but little can be done this month towards diminishing the extent of the relief. To stop it or to reduce it greatly at present would merely undo all that we have been doing, for it is, I regret to say, quite certain that there are still thousands who must depend upon Government and the relief committee for their lives. The Assistant Magistrate of Kooshtea thus writes about the effect of the late rise of the river:—"The losses by inundation in this sub-division were not serious, but they have tended to check the downward tendency of prices, and rice is now as dear as it was three weeks ago."

9. The construction of village roads and embankments is going on in the distressed parts, and the number of laborers resorting to them for employment has increased. These people, however, prefer their own work to ours, and the number will certainly decrease when the reaping of the *aous* and transplanting of the *amun* begin. In consequence of a report from the Deputy Collector of Ranaghat that the laborers in one portion of his sub-division (which we have all along been watching) were in want of work, I applied for and obtained 500 maunds of rice, which was sent up to Ranaghat by Mr. Toynbee by rail. The number of persons now employed on relief works may be estimated at 3,500.

10. Owing to the rise of water in the several rivers that flow by and through this district, traffic has increased in nearly all the sub-divisions.

11. Charitable relief is being distributed both in the Debagram and Mooragatcha circles.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

12. No advances under Land Improvement Act have been made during the fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure on account of relief works...	1,208	10	9
Total	1,208	10	9

STATEMENT OF THE BURDWAN MAHARAJAH'S RELIEF OPERATIONS
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 8TH AUGUST 1874.

BURDWAN.

Sudder Bulla.—During the last fortnight a decided change for the worse has manifested itself. The number of applicants for relief at the Burdwan Sudder Bulla has largely increased. The large daily average of 1,590 having been maintained throughout the 14 days. On one day, the 24th ultimo, the number was over 1,800. The increase is partly attributable to the rise in the price of rice in the bazar, but there is, unfortunately, no doubt that a number of people are coming in from the interior, and that this number is daily increasing and is already much larger than it was in the early days of the scarcity. Fifteen cases of actual distress have been reported as presenting themselves, but no particulars were given in the report. A further distribution of cloth has taken place and milk is being given to children.

BOOD-BOOD.

The number of persons receiving cooked food at the annachattra at Bood-bood has slightly diminished, but 150 persons of respectable family are receiving rations of raw rice upon the recommendation of the Government relief superintendent. The Darogah reports that the state of the people is becoming worse than it was. Here as in Burdwan milk is given to children, and invalid diet to the sick.

KEDINA.

Owing to an arrangement made by the Collector of Hooghly, by which the possibility of imposture is considerably diminished, the number of the recipients of cooked food has decreased to a daily average of 400. On the other hand, the number of respectable persons receiving charity has risen to 193. The Darogah reports favourably of the condition of the paupers.

CULNA.

The condition of this place is certainly not improving. There are complaints of distress on every side, and though there is, no doubt, a certain element of exaggeration in them they have some foundation. The people of the town do not appear to be suffering, but it is from the back lying villages the complaints principally come. In consequence of this state of things it has been resolved to establish five additional depôts in thana Culna, viz., at the villages Gram Culna, Manikbar, Tehatta, Kadpara, Kooshodanga; arrangements have been made for immediately opening these depôts. Uncooked food will be distributed at the rate of twelve chittacks for each adult and six chittacks for each child, and this relief will be distributed in accordance with lists furnished by the Government relief officers to the Darogahs in charge of the depôts.

Relief Works.—Two hundred and twenty-five able-bodied persons have been daily provided with employment at various places during the past fortnight.

A tabulated statement showing the daily average number of persons receiving relief at the Raj depôts is annexed.

Statement showing the daily average Number of People relieved during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Number of people working at different relief works—

Rassan Bagh	...	...	...	...	48
Tara Bagh	...	...	...	...	18
Ryan tank	...	...	...	...	61
Different roads	...	...	...	...	60
Culna	...	...	...	...	70
Total	...	...	...	...	225

Number of lower caste people receiving charitable relief—

Burdwan, raw food	...	...	...	...	1,597
Bood-bood, cooked food	...	...	...	...	660
Culna, raw food	...	...	...	...	750
Kedina, cooked food	...	...	...	...	400
Total	...	...	...	...	3,607

Number of higher caste people receiving raw rice, &c.—

Bood-bood	...	...	...	...	151
Culna	...	...	...	...	28
Kedina	...	...	...	...	193
Total	...	...	...	...	372

Grand total ... 4,204

RAJBARIE, CULNA, the 12th August 1874.

M. C. BURDWAN, *Maharaj, Adhikaraj.*

CINCHONA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS IN BRITISH SIKKIM FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH LAST.

No. 2394, dated Calcutta, the 20th August 1874.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I AM directed to submit to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, the accompanying letter No. 60C, dated the 8th June, from Dr. King, in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, with enclosure, being the (twelfth) annual report on the Government plantations in British Sikkim for the year ending 31st March last.

2. In laying this report before the Governor-General in Council, I am to express the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor at the degree of success which has marked the operations of the year. The plantations have arrived at a stage which permits us no longer to characterize them as experimental, but indicates plainly that the care and expenditure which have been bestowed upon them for so many years will have a practical result. The *canker*, concerning which fears were expressed before the Cinchona Commission in 1871, has proved to be simply one of those casual dangers to which young plantations are exposed; while we have at last learned to recognize the precise conditions of soil, &c., under which the tree thrives. The uneven quality of the hill soils is now well understood; and instead of attempting to remedy the patchy appearance of the plantations hitherto regarded as an evil, only such spots are now selected for planting as are marked by the known condition of success. In the language of Dr. King, "the newer plantations, therefore, are patchy from the beginning, and are so of choice." The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that the intention has been abandoned of filling up the numerous blanks in the plantations where single trees have been damaged or choked by grass, but that no attempt will be made to replant spots where the trees have died out from the unsuitability of the soil.

3. The hope expressed in the last report, that Mr. Gammie would be able to increase the area under cultivation to nearly 2,000 acres during the year under notice, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, has been more than realized, and "Government now possess in Sikkim about 2,000 acres under quinine-producing cinchonas;" 247,000 trees of the *Succirubra* variety and 122,000 of the *Calisaya* having been planted during the period. This success has been achieved in spite of the early termination of the rains, which brought planting operations to a premature close, and indicates much earnestness and activity on the part of Dr. King's staff.

4. About three and a quarter millions of trees are now planted out, consisting mainly of the two great varieties—

Cinchona Succirubra	...	...	...	2,550,000
Cinchona Calisaya	...	...	...	476,500

The Government of India will observe that, practically, the plantations are now confined to these two varieties, the former producing the *red*, and the latter the *yellow* bark of commerce. *C. Officinalis* and the three or four other varieties of which the growth has been attempted have practically been abandoned, the soil being found unfavorable to their growth. Dr. King notices, however, the existence on the plantations of a supposed "hybrid" cinchona, the bark of which, upon analysis, was found to be rich in quinine, and every effort is being made to propagate this variety, experience showing that it grows well in Sikkim, and at a higher level than the *Calisaya*. The discovery of this "hybrid," which Dr. King thinks may possibly prove to be not a hybrid at all, but a distinct species of cinchona, is an interesting fact of the report, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that, in addition to 6,000 plants of this variety in permanent cultivation, there are 34,000 cuttings and seedlings in the gardens.

5. The earnestness with which Mr. Howard, in the correspondence of October last, lately forwarded to this Government by the Government of India, urges upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State that the Indian *C. Succirubra*

belongs to the cinchonidine rather than the quinine-producing varieties of the tree, must invest the discovery of any new variety, producing quinine in quantity, with great importance. It is satisfactory, however, to observe in this connection that Mr. Howard believes "the sulphate of cinchonidine to be the very best means" the Government possesses in these plantations of bringing the medicine in a completely effectual form within the means of the people.

His Honor observes that Dr. King's attention appears hardly as yet to have been directed to the value of this more common alkaloid; and that he urges an alternative preparation of bark, in use on some of the plantations amongst the coolies, as a means of bringing the specific within the reach of the poorer classes. His remarks upon the matter are so important, that the Lieutenant-Governor would bring them to the special notice of the Governor-General in Council. He says—

"It is sometimes urged (especially in England) that cinchona planting is being overdone, and that quinine is not an article for which the demand will increase, simply because it may become cheap. This opinion is, I believe, held in entire ignorance of the fact that quinine, the only reliable remedy in the commonest of Indian diseases, is at present almost unobtainable by the mass of the population of India. The annual supply allowed to a charitable dispensary (and in most districts the dispensary is the only place where quinine can be had) is, as far as my experience goes, equal to the actual demand of only a few days in the year. This medicine is given at a dispensary only to what the official in charge considers 'bad cases;' others are put off with doses of chireyta, atees, or some other and inefficient substitute for quinine.

"The consumption of quinine in India is no index to the quantity that is required, but only to the quantity which can be afforded of so very costly a drug. But however much the cinchona alkaloids may be cheapened, they must (as involving a costly process of manufacture) always be comparatively high in price, and I think some of the inferior twig bark, which will continue to be yielded on the plantations, might be advantageously utilized in making a strong decoction or a liquor of bark. Such a preparation might be concentrated, so that half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful would, mixed in water, form a dose. A preparation of this sort is in use in some plantations known to me, has been tried amongst the coolies in this plantation, and is reported an efficient medicine in convalescence from fever, and in the milder attacks even from the beginning."

Dr. King will be requested to be good enough to submit a further report upon this suggestion, after communication with Mr. Wood, the Quinologist, and upon a review of Mr. Howard's letter referred to above.

6. The arrival of Mr. Wood on the Sikkim Plantations will now place them on a footing of equality with those on the Nilgiris, which have for so many years had the advantage of a resident chemist, who, by careful and repeated analysis of the bark, has been able to give a more scientific culture to the plantations than has hitherto been possible in Sikkim. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that owing to the delay in forwarding from home the apparatus and chemicals for the laboratory, Mr. Wood's operations have been greatly delayed.

7. In Mr. Secretary Hume's letter No. 208, dated 21st June 1873, the Government of India has estimated that with 2,000 acres of successful planting, there will be a steady yearly supply of not less than 150,000lbs. of dry bark available for the analyst from the end of 1877; but Dr. Henderson, who was in charge of the plantations during Dr. King's absence, estimates Mr. Wood's requirements at half a ton of bark per working day, or 336,000lbs. a year, fully to utilize his services and appliances. The Lieutenant-Governor observes from the present report that about 16,000lbs. of dry bark were obtained during the last year from thinnings and prunings of the plantations, and that the yield will probably be 70,000lbs. in the present season from the same operations. The yield of last season has thus fallen very far short of the estimate in the last annual report (50,000lbs.). His Honor presumes that this is attributable to the fact that it is undesirable to accumulate stores of the bark in so damp a climate, but Dr. King's attention will be called to the matter. He will also be asked to state whether negotiations of any kind have been opened with the proprietors of the Pomung Plantation for purchasing the bark of that estate, concerning which His Honor addressed the Government of India in letter No. 376 of 9th February last, from this Department.

8. While on this point, I am directed to notice that this Government has not yet received any account-sales of the 60 cases of bark shipped to

London in 1872-73, nor of the final disposition of the 57 cases containing 3,500lbs. in Calcutta at the date of last report; information on both points is much desired.

9. As this undertaking is now passing out of the purely experimental into the commercial stage, it becomes necessary that a set of account books should be opened on the plantations, and an annual balance sheet prepared, in which the expenditure and receipts, the cost of cultivation and manufacture, the produce, stock, and sales of the plantations, should be clearly recorded. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive an expression of the views of the Governor-General in Council as to the form in which the accounts should be started, as it may be expedient to open them with a debit balance of such proportion of their cost up to date, as may be deemed proper. We have entered upon this experiment in the hope of being able to prepare this medicine so cheaply, as to place it ultimately within reach of the poor; and it is desirable to mark the advances which are made towards the attainment of this purpose, by the keeping of systematic accounts.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that Dr. King appears to have overlooked the call made by this Government upon his predecessor in No. 1899, dated 22nd July 1873, for a statement of the cost at which "the mapping and measurement of the plantations could be effected," and the estimate will be again called for.

11. His Honor would have been glad if the report had confirmed the hope raised by Dr. Henderson that "seedlings self-sown" were becoming common on the plantations and in the neighbourhood. Dr. King will be asked to notice the point in his next report, which the Lieutenant-Governor also hopes will contain some information concerning the prosecution of experiments with manure under Mr. Wood's direction.

12. I am to add that Sir Richard Temple is greatly obliged to Dr. King for his interesting report, and trusts that the Governor-General in Council will be satisfied with the energy which has marked all the operations of the year on the part of Dr. King, Dr. Henderson who acted for him in his absence, and the staff.

No. 60C, dated Mungpoo near Darjeeling, the 8th June 1874.

From—GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the annual report on the Government Cinchona Plantation, British Sikkim, for the year ending 31st March 1874.

Twelfth Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantations in British Sikkim, by GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., F.L.S., Superintendent, Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal.

1. *Condition of the plantation.*—This is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The disease, concerning which such fears were expressed in some of the evidence given before the Cinchona Commission in 1871, is found, as I anticipated, to be comparatively harmless. Here and there, even in fair soil, a tree is attacked by it, but on cutting down the diseased stem healthy shoots are found to spring readily from the stump. I think this disease may, therefore, be classed with the minor dangers to which all plantations of young trees are more or less exposed. The older trees continue to grow satisfactorily, and some parts of the newer planting, in the richer soil and drier climate of the lower end of the Rungto Valley, are about as fine as could be desired. The general appearance of the plantation is no doubt patchy, and will remain so. As explained in previous reports, the soil of the Sikkim hills is most uneven in quality. Cinchona cannot be induced to grow in spots which do not exactly suit it. We have now learned to recognize the kind of places where it is likely to do well, and in making extensions only such spots are selected. The newer parts of the plantation are therefore patchy from the beginning, and are so of choice.

2. *Species in cultivation.*—The plantations practically consist of trees of the two species yielding, respectively, red and yellow bark (*Cinchona Succirubra* and *C. Calisaya*) in the proportion of about two millions of the former to three hundred thousand of the latter. The cultivation of the species yielding crown bark (*Cinchona officinalis*) has been abandoned because it does not thrive in the climate of Sikkim, while the cultivation of the species yielding the grey barks of commerce has been given up because grey barks are so poor in quinine. *Cinchona Pitayensis*, of which a few plants were received from the India Office about three years ago, will apparently not

thrive in Sikkim; but this is of the less moment as Pitayo bark is, I am informed, of little value compared to yellow (*Calis-aya*) bark. The great preponderance of *Succirubra* trees in the plantation is not due to a preference for that species over *Calis-aya*, but to the fact that the red bark tree is hardier, much more easily propagated, and has a much wider range as regards conditions of growth than *Calis-aya*. Artificial propagation of *Calis-aya* by cuttings proved very much more difficult than similar propagation of *Succirubra*, and until two years ago (owing to the slowness of the *Calis-aya* trees to yield seed), we had to depend entirely on such means for multiplying it; whereas *Succirubra* has been seeding freely for years. At last, however, we have raised a large supply of *Calis-aya* seed, and I trust before many months are over, to be able to report half a million of plants in the nursery beds, and if the funds at my disposal be sufficient, a large proportion of these may be permanently planted out before the end of the current financial year. Red bark, although rich in its total yield of alkaloids, contains less quinine than yellow bark, and in a less easily extracted form. It is therefore less esteemed by manufacturers of quinine. Moreover, red bark can still be procured in considerable quantity from South America, while yellow bark, on the contrary, is scarce. The yellow bark tree promises to grow well in Sikkim, and now that Government have the means of extending its cultivation I am strongly of opinion that they should do so. There is another species in cultivation in the plantation which in some former reports was referred to as "the hybrid." The first plant of this appeared amongst a set of seedlings raised from seed got some years ago from Dr. Thwaites, F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanical Garden, Ceylon, a gentleman to whom we owe supplies of many other valuable seeds and plants. It is possible that this may turn out to be a distinct species and not a hybrid. Analysis of its bark shows it to contain much quinine. Since the discovery of this fact every effort has been made to propagate this variety. Experience, moreover, proves that it grows well in Sikkim and at a higher level than *Calis-aya*. Of this variety about 6,000 plants are in permanent cultivation, and I hope before another year to add largely to this number. A form similar to this sprung up accidentally in some of the Nilgiri plantations, and for a packet of seed of the Nilgiri variety I have to thank Mr. McIvor.

3. *Summary of the year's work.*—During the past year, 247,000 red bark (*Succirubra*) trees, 122,000 yellow bark (*Calis-aya*), and 6,000 of "the hybrid," have been planted out. These figures would have been higher but for the sudden and early termination of the rains, which brought planting operations to a premature close. As will be seen by the appended returns, the stock of seedlings in nursery beds has been kept up to the usual extent. The annual repairs have been given to the plantation roads and bridges, and the necessary alterations have been made in fitting the existing buildings at Rungbee for the use of the recently appointed Quinologist.

4. *Manure.*—A limited number of plants were treated with Compton's patent manure, the effect of which in stimulating growth was vigorous but evanescent. About seven hundred plants were liberally manured with cow-dung. Hitherto no difference in growth has been perceptible in these plants; but, as was the case in the Nilgiri plantation, the quality of the bark may have been improved. Samples of the bark will therefore be made over to the Quinologist for report. Supplies of guano, ammonio-sulphate, and castor-oil cake have been got, and it is intended to apply these to a select number of plants at the beginning of the ensuing rainy season.

5. *Appointment of a Quinologist.*—Mr. C. H. Wood, the gentleman sent out by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as quinologist for these plantations, arrived in October, and located himself at Rungbee. There was considerable delay in the forwarding of Mr. Wood's apparatus and chemicals—indeed some of the former has not yet reached him, and Mr. Wood's operations have consequently been greatly delayed. In order to avoid expense, as far as possible, no new buildings have been erected for Mr. Wood, and but a comparatively small sum (about fifteen hundred rupees) has been spent in adapting those at Rungbee for his purposes. Mr. Wood occupies, as a dwelling-house, the bungalow first built at Rungbee, while the more recently erected inspection bungalow there has been fitted up as his laboratory. By Mr. Wood's appointment the Sikkim plantations will be on a footing of equality with those on the Nilgiris, which have for so many years had the advantage of a resident chemist, who, by careful and repeated analysis of their produce, has been able to give a scientific direction to cinchona cultivation.

6. *Field of bark.*—No trees have been cut for the sake of their bark; but in a few places where the trees stood too closely together, some thinning and pruning has been done. These operations have yielded about 16,000 pounds of dry bark, part of which has been made over to the Quinologist. The remainder has been stored until he can use it. There are also in store about 16,000 pounds of dry bark got from last year's thinning and pruning. At the end of the ensuing rainy season a good deal more pruning and thinning will have to be undertaken in the interest of the older trees, and this will probably yield about 70,000 pounds more of dry bark. During the year no bark has been sent to England for sale, but 2,000 pounds have been supplied to the Presidency Medical Depot.

7. *Expenditure and revenue.*—The budget allotment for the past year was Rs. 55,618, while the expenditure, exclusive of Mr. Wood's pay, but inclusive of the expenditure on his factory, amounted to only Rs. 50,471. There is thus a saving of Rs. 5,147. Mr. Wood has now got a separate budget allotment and draws his own bills, and henceforth the plantation and quinology accounts will be distinct. The sum of Rs. 1,613, received for the sale of bark

to the Medical Depot, was entered as a paper credit in favor of the plantation, and Rs. 725-12, being land-rent collected in cash, from the settlers within the cinchona reserve, were paid into the Government treasury at Darjeeling.

8. *General considerations.*—Government now possess in Sikkim about two thousand acres under quinine-producing cinchonas. It is sometimes urged (especially in England) that cinchona planting is being overdone, and that quinine is not an article for which the demand will increase simply because it may become cheap. This opinion is, I believe, held in entire ignorance of the fact that quinine, the only reliable remedy in the commonest of Indian diseases, is at present almost unobtainable by the mass of the population of India. The annual supply allowed to a charitable dispensary (and in most districts the dispensary is the only place where quinine can be had) is, as far as my experience goes, equal to the actual demand of only a few days in the year. This medicine is given at a dispensary only to what the official in charge considers "bad cases," others are put off with doses, of chireyta, atees, or some other and inefficient substitute for quinine. The present consumption of quinine in India is no index to the quantity that is required, but only to the quantity which can be afforded of so very costly a drug. But however much the cinchona alkaloids may be cheapened, they must (as involving a costly process of manufacture) always be comparatively high in price, and I think some of the inferior twig bark which will continue to be yielded on the plantations might be advantageously utilized in making a strong decoction or a liquor of bark. Such a preparation might be concentrated so that half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful would, mixed in water, form a dose. A preparation of this sort is in use in some plantations known to me, has been tried amongst the coolies in this plantation, and is reported an efficient medicine in convalescence from fever, and in the milder attacks even from the beginning.

9. In conclusion, my best thanks are due to Mr. Gammie, the Resident Executive Officer in charge of these plantations, and to Messrs. Jaffray and Kennedy for the excellent way in which they have performed their duties. Mr. Biernian, one of the plantation staff, still remains in Europe on sick leave on account of fever caught in the discharge of his duty in the Rishap Valley.

I returned from sick furlough to England on 5th November, and received charge of the office from Dr. G. Henderson, who officiated for me during my absence.

10. The usual returns are annexed.

Table showing the Number and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantations at Darjeeling on the 1st April 1874.

NAMES OF SPECIES OF CINCHONA.	Number in permanent plantation.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Saccirubra	2,080,000	None	175,000	300,000	2,555,000
C. Calis-aya	294,500	2,000	60,000	120,000	476,500
C. Micrantha	45,667	None	4,000	none	49,667
C. Officinalis and Varieties	125,000	.....	none	.....	125,000
C. Pahudiana	5,092	.....	... ..	.....	5,092
C. Pitayensis	none	16	... ..	.....	16
C. New variety	6,000	1,000	17,000	16,000	40,000
Total	2,556,259	3,016	256,000	436,000	3,251,275

J. GAMMIE,

Head Gardener in charge Cinchona Plantations, Darjeeling.

Table showing the Growth of Cinchonas in the Darjeeling Plantations during the six months ending 31st March 1874.

NAMES.	THIRD PLANTATION (RISHAP), ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET.						FOURTH PLANTATION (RUGHU), ALTITUDE 3,332 FEET.						FIFTH PLANTATION (RUGHU), ALTITUDE 2,656 FEET.								
	Numbers.	Date of planting, 1867.	Height in inches on 1st January 1868.	Height on 1st October 1873.	Height on 1st April 1874.	Growth during six months.	Date of planting, 1864.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st October 1873.	Height on 1st April 1874.	Growth during six months.	Date of planting, 1864.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st October 1873.	Height on 1st April 1874.	Growth during six months.					
C. Succirubra	1	29th March	29	259	279	20	29th July	5	310	315	5	15th October	6	328	330	2	15th October	6	328	330	2
Ditto	2	Ditto	30	258	277	19	Ditto	6	341	353	12	Ditto	10	353	344	11	Ditto	10	353	344	11
Ditto	3	Ditto	37	263	277	14	Ditto	7	334	336	2	Ditto	10	353	344	11	Ditto	10	353	344	11
Ditto	4	Ditto	34	269	278	9	15th October	10	336	339	3	Ditto	10	353	344	11	Ditto	10	353	344	11
Ditto	5	Ditto	37	270	280	10	29th July	4	282	292	10	Ditto	4	282	292	10	Ditto	4	282	292	10
Ditto	6	Ditto	30	280	289	9	29th July	4	246	246	0	Ditto	4	246	246	0	Ditto	4	246	246	0
Ditto	7	Ditto	30	280	289	9	Ditto	3	366	384	18	Ditto	4	385	386	1	Ditto	4	385	386	1
Ditto	8	Ditto	27	286	290	4	Ditto	2	314	314	0	Ditto	4	385	386	1	Ditto	4	385	386	1
Ditto	9	Ditto	30	226	226	0	Ditto	3	300	312	12	Ditto	4	385	386	1	Ditto	4	385	386	1
Ditto	10	Ditto	29	176	176	0	Ditto	3	197	232	35	Ditto	4	385	386	1	Ditto	4	385	386	1
Ditto			25	239	239	0	Ditto	3	197	232	35	Ditto	4	385	386	1	Ditto	4	385	386	1
C. Micrantha	1	16th March	17	188	199	11	15th October	9	296	296	0	Ditto	9	296	296	0	Ditto	9	296	296	0
Ditto	2	Ditto	19	242	252	10	29th July	6	336	347	10	Ditto	6	336	347	10	Ditto	6	336	347	10
Ditto	3	Ditto	44	253	255	2	Ditto	3	243	255	12	15th October	6	336	347	10	Ditto	6	336	347	10
Ditto	4	Ditto	46	230	239	9	Ditto	2	273	281	8	Ditto	6	336	347	10	Ditto	6	336	347	10
Ditto	5	Ditto	45	275	286	11	15th October	3	273	281	8	Ditto	6	336	347	10	Ditto	6	336	347	10
C. Calisaya	1	29th June	25	265	276	11	29th June 1867	15	154	164	10	1st January 1868	2	171	179	8	1st January 1868	2	171	179	8
Ditto	2	Ditto	16	256	262	6	Ditto	19	166	166	0	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	3	Ditto	15	234	234	0	Ditto	19	176	183	7	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	4	Ditto	16	234	242	8	Ditto	10	174	192	18	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	5	Ditto	22	240	252	12	Ditto	11	222	229	7	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	6	Ditto	22	240	252	12	Ditto	10	163	166	3	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	7	Ditto	24	240	252	12	Ditto	10	192	196	6	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	8	Ditto	23	272	280	8	Ditto	10	141	160	19	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	9	Ditto	19	213	217	4	Ditto	16	177	177	0	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1
Ditto	10	Ditto	21	253	263	10	Ditto	16	210	215	5	Ditto	31	228	227	1	Ditto	31	228	227	1

GEORGE KING,
Supt., Botanical Gardens, and in charge of
Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE
FIRST QUARTER OF 1874-75.

No. 528B., dated Fort William, the 18th August 1874.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member-in-Charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1874-75, comprising the months of April, May, and June last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 17,83,280 $\frac{3}{4}$ maunds, against 17,48,068 maunds in the previous quarter and 17,14,507 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 57,40,320-9, against Rs. 56,81,221 and Rs. 55,72,148 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following Table I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.					POOREE.		24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of					Manufactures of		Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	2,315 20	16,028 14	10,676	2,286 0	1,747 20 6	9,401 14 2	23,241 0	1,16,252 10	66,820 10	2,015 20	2,126	14,631
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,017 20	3,456 0	2,79,236 24	.....	8,858
Total ...	2,315 20	16,028 14	10,676	2,286 0	1,747 20 6	9,401 14 2	23,241 0	2,01,269 30	70,276 10	2,81,252 4	2,126	23,489
DEDUCT—												
Sales during the quarter ...	.....	810 0	.....	93 10	.....	1,686 0 0	14,844 0	24,172 20	59,147 0	4,603 0	1,716	3,000
Wastage ...	938 30	.....	658	.....	795 30 6	2,342 22 6	139 15	.....	.....	.....	410	.....
Total ...	938 30	810 0	658	93 10	795 30 6	4,028 22 6	14,983 15	24,172 20	59,147 0	4,603 0	2,126	3,000
Balance at close of the quarter ...	1,376 30	15,218 14	10,018	2,192 30	951 30 0	5,372 31 12	8,257 25	1,77,097 10	11,129 10	2,76,649 4	.....	20,489

* The difference between these figures and those shewn in the report for the 4th quarter of 1873-74 is owing to revised figures received from Collector.

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,10,071 $\frac{3}{4}$ maunds, against 1,06,956 maunds in the previous quarter and 1,15,797 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shews comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

II.

	1ST QUARTER OF 1873-73.		1ST QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1ST QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	10,21,146	12,81,907	15,96,270	12,26,038	5,55,088	12,19,809
Foreign Kurkutch ...	1,34,919	1,37,351	43,150	1,22,516	44,228	2,00,486
Indian ditto ...	1,89,635	1,80,851	2,10,920	1,96,385	3,01,630	2,07,562
Total ...	13,45,700	16,00,109	18,49,880	15,43,939	9,00,946	16,27,857

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn above:—

III.

	1ST QUARTER OF 1872-73.		1ST QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1ST QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,49,635	1,39,291	1,61,960	1,50,005	1,41,350	1,26,681
Madras	...	41,560	49,000	36,374	...	80,880
Covelong	40,000	...	...	...	1,60,280	...
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ennore	...	...	...	10,006	...	...
Total	1,89,635	1,80,851	2,10,960	1,96,385	3,01,630	2,07,562

6. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

IV.

WHERE STORED.	1st Quarter of 1873-74.	2nd Quarter of 1873-74.	3rd Quarter of 1873-74.	4th Quarter of 1873-74.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Golahs	19,64,858	11,76,745	16,08,350	17,19,899	9,63,495
Chittagong Government Golahs	79,381	59,413	1,16,874	1,13,798	1,12,544
Total	20,44,239	12,36,158	17,25,224	18,33,697	10,76,039

7. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

V.

PERIOD.	Via Ballikhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gewa-khalee.	Via Kidder-pore.	Via Bullia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1st Quarter of 1872-73	3,06,269	1,17,600	57,694	78,594	4,61,632	3,93,327	7,226	28
Ditto 1873-74	2,81,099	1,33,198	43,366	74,348	4,56,285	4,37,967	8,184	180
Ditto 1874-75	3,26,414	1,30,807	42,303	85,064	5,43,237	4,44,254	3,912	...

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, in the quarter under review, amounted to 9,806 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 6,911 maunds in the previous quarter and 17,446 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

	Tons.
April	23,180
May	19,263
June	24,948
Total	67,391

404 tons were shipped during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight, during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI:—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th April.		Prices on 30th April.		Prices on 15th May.		Prices on 31st May.		Prices on 15th June.		Prices on 30th June.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	73	115	81	113	83	111	85	109	97	119	98	119
French Kurkutch ...	58	...	53	...	55	...	60	...	65	...	65	...
Jeddah ditto ...	76	72	75	75	75	75	78	81	78	83	78	83
Bombay ditto ...	40	62	39	62	39	63	45	62	46	62	46	68
Madras ditto ...	62	61	63	61	63	57	63	55	63	56	63	56

10. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74.

VII.

MONTHS.					1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April ...	...	...	...	...	6,42,282	5,16,264	2,54,058
May ...	...	...	...	...	6,24,877	2,91,706	2,80,458
June ...	...	...	...	...	6,29,677	2,65,746	2,87,531

11. The following Table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.				ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
				1st Quarter of 1873-74.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1873-74.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	...	...	.....	44,368	...	52,286	44,112
Madras Kurkutch ...	...	...	5,050	.....	...	100	1,240
Total ...				5,050	44,368	52,386	45,352

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

RELIEF OPERATIONS OF THE MOTIHARI SUB-COMMITTEE.

No. 5273—S.R., dated Fort William, the 25th August 1874.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 339F., dated the 17th instant, submitting, for the information of Government, copy of a communication from the Chairman of the Relief Sub-Committee for the town of Motihari to the address of the Collector of the district, recapitulating all that has been done by them in connection with famine relief.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the members of the committee have performed the trying work that they have had to do with zeal and devotedness. His Honor desires that you will be good enough to convey his thanks to the committee, and to Moonsiff Roy Matadin in particular, for their exertions in the matter.

3. A copy of this letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	A 13 8	12 12	13 0	15 8	15 8	24 0	10 12	10 8	16 4	11 4	11 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 13 0	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	11 8	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	19 0	9 12	10 8	16 8	10 0	12 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 12	13 0	19 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 13 0	12 8	13 0	E 16 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 26 0	9 0 and 9 8	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	13 0 and 13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
6	Calcutta	E 13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	8 9	8 8	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	24-Pergunnahs	F 11 8	13 5 to 13 12	14 8	E 14 8	14 8	26 8	F 8 7	8 0	8 0	12 5	12 13	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nuddea	G 12 5	12 5	14 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	9 8	9 8	15 4	10 5	10 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	H 12 8	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	19 4	13 5	12 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	I 14 0	14 0	15 0	E 17 to 20	17 to 20	31 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
11	Dinapore	J 11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Maldab	15 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	35 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	13 12 to 15 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
13	Rajshahy.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rungpore	K 13 0	12 15	15 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 14	12 10	18 0	20 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bogra	10 8	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 0	13 8	19 8	17 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pubna	14 4	14 4	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 4	15 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Darjeeling	L 6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
19	Dacca	M 12 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Fureedpore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	N 6 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Backergunge	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	13 8	13 8	14 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	P 9 4	10 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Sylhet†	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	Q 11 6	11 6	23 0	14 14	14 14	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	R 12 0	13 0	16 0	16 12	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	12 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 7	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 15-8 to 21-4 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 18 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 24 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 13-12 seers, maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-4 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-12 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers, and gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-4 seers, best rice from 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 13 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior price of best rice 7-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 14 seers, and gram from 13-5 to 16 seers, per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 12 to 18 seers, and

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 22nd August 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

BENGAL.

																				Western Districts.			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	33 0	14 0	13 12	20 8	440 0	440 0	...	8 0	7 14	8 0	Bankoora.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.				
										14 0		14 0											
										&		&											
										14 8		14 8		19 0		120 0		120 0					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Howrah.				

Central Districts.

12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	100 0	110 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 9	Nuddea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 12	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	7 8	6 12	Dinagapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 5	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 6	7 6	6 0	Rungpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	7 14	8 0	Pubna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Julpigoree.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cooch Behar.*			

Eastern Districts.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	29 0	100 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.

- I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11-8 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.
- J In the interior best rice at 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 17 seers, per rupee.
- K Prices much easier in the Bhowanigunge sub-division.
- L In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 20 seers, and gram from 6-6 to 10 seers, per rupee.
- M In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.
- N In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 13 to 14 seers, common rice from 13-2 to 16 seers, paddy from 34 to 40 seers, and gram from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.
- O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 11 seers, common rice from 10-10 to 15 seers, and gram from 11-6 to 16 seers, per rupee.
- P In the interior price of best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 17 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 13 seers, per rupee.
- Q In the interior price of best rice from 14 to 16 seers, and common rice from 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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27	Patna	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	24 0	19 12	19 12	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	17 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-4 seers, common rice from 12 to 16-8 seers, lesser millet from 22 to 28 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11-8 seers, and gram 17 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 19 seers, barley from 16 to 24 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 16 seers, common rice from 10 to 20 seers, maize from 12-8 to 30 seers, and gram from 13 to 21 seers, per rupee.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd August 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 24th* Aug. 1874	1.11	Rainfall at Raneegunge 1.16; Bood-bood 2.40; Cutwah .85; Culna 4.53; Jehanabad nil; want of rain complained of; prospects of crops not satisfactory; aous or early crop being cut in Cutwa; outturn short; fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 22nd " "	4.20	Heavy showers fell during the week, but more or less unevenly distributed. General prospects improved; cultivation backward in a few places. Aous or early rice generally in ear. Indian-corn, kheri, &c., almost all gathered. Outturn very good.
	3 Beerbhoom, 22nd " "	.80	Showery. State and prospects of crops west of the railway continue excellent; fair throughout the rest of the district, excepting Burwan division and eastern portion of Mouressur, where the continued drought prevents transplantation; little hope of a fair crop in that part of the district. Rain wanted all over the east of the district. Export by rail, of fortnight ending 15th August, 185 maunds, all to Moorshedabad district. Prices rising.
	4 Midnapore, 22nd " "	2.12	Fine and dry up to Friday, on which day copious rain began to fall and continued till the despatch of the report. On the whole the weather is favorable. Prospects in the south of the district reported good: elsewhere about average, except in the extreme north of thanas Chunderconah and Ghattal, where, over a limited area, almost complete drought and marked failure, in sowing the late rice crop, is reported. The indigo yield has turned out better than was expected.
	5 Hooghly, 22nd " "	.20	Wind chiefly from south-east. Heavy passing clouds, but little or no rain. In Serampore the rainfall was .77. Aous crops and jute fair. Amun or late rice crop partially planted out in few thanas only, in the remainder it cannot now be planted out. Rain still holds off except at and close round Serampore.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 22nd " "	2.37	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district; weather sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy. Wind from south and east. The aous or early rice crop on the high lands is suffering. Lands are being prepared for transplanting the late rice seedlings and in some parts transplanting has commenced, but the cry throughout the district is for rain; unless there is heavy rain in a few days, there will be very little of the late rice crops. The jute and sugarcane are flourishing.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 24th† Aug. 1874.	5.02	Very close during the first part of the week, with occasional light showers. Warm and rainy during the latter part. Heavy rain fell during the week in the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Bussirhat sub-divisions. Transplantation of the amun or late rice in these sub-divisions is now being rapidly proceeded with. Rain much needed in the other places. Harvest of the aous or early rice and jute progressing. The former will be a fair average crop, the latter an exceptionally good one. But owing to scarcity of water in some sub-divisions much difficulty is felt in macerating the plant. Fever still very prevalent in Diamond Harbour, Barripore, Bussirhat, and Satkhira.
	7 Nuddea, 22nd Aug. 1874	.72	The rainfall has been and still is very small. The aous or early rice crop is being harvested; the estimate given in last week seems still pretty correct, though in some parts the outturn is rather better than was expected. Of the amun or late rice crop only about one-fourth has been transplanted. Rivers have generally slightly fallen.
	8 Jessore, 22nd " "	.75	Generally cloudy. The rainfall still continues very scanty. The early rice cut and uncut may be taken, notwithstanding all drawbacks, inundation doing damage at some places and drought at others, as being about a 12 annas crop. The late rice or amun also promises fairly. In Jangal, Magoorah, and Nurail, broadcast sowing prevails. In Jessore, Khoobla, and Bagirhat, transplanting is more or less prevalent, and the transplanting has been considerably interfered with by the drought, which has also been injurious to the higher ground crop known as the <i>chota amun</i> . Nevertheless if rain falls now, the prospects continue good. The indigo outturn is generally favorable; prices of food grains have fallen in those places where early rice is ready. In Hurinacoond it had fallen to 20 seers, and though the return shews a rise to 17 seers, later information shows it as having again fallen to 19 seers. Where the crop has not found its way to the market and in those parts of the district where the amun or late rice largely preponderates, prices still continue as high as 11 to 13 seers; but as the harvest progresses, a further fall is to be expected.

* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.) Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsheadabad, 22nd Aug. 1874.	Not received.	The week has been characterised by the same want of rain as its predecessor. A few showers fell in different parts of the district, but have not been sufficient to improve prospects. A heavy shower has, however, fallen on the day of report. It is not yet known how far it extended. The late rice crop continues in the critical state already noticed. Mirzapore and the west part of Sooty are suffering as much from drought as the western thanas of the Sudder sub-division. Telegraphed on the 25th August one inch and half of rain since Saturday, further falls probable.
	10 Dinagapore, 21st Aug. 1874.	1.13	Partial rain. In some parts heavy, in others deficient. The bhadoi or early crop is being reaped; more rain is wanted to render the winter crop safe.
	11 Maldah, 22nd Aug. 1874	1.11	Cloudy and sunny alternately. Weather warm, rain much wanted; heavy clouds collecting on Saturday evening. The bhadoi or early crop now being harvested, and though it has been injured in places by the rise of the Mohanunda, is on the whole a very good crop; more rain is wanted for finishing the transplanting of the late rice crop.
	12 Rajshahye, 22nd " "	1.19	The rainfall of the week has been very scanty all over the district. Rain is much needed for the aous or early rice which is still standing, as also for the ropa (transplanted) paddy, and if it does not soon fall in sufficient abundance, a partial if not total failure will be the result. The deep water rice is doing well, and believed to be safe. Prices have been stationary in some parts, in others they have fallen. The lowest rate reported is 19 seers and highest 12 seers per rupee.
	13 Rangpore, 21st " "	1.07	Very slight showers fall constantly, but not sufficient to affect rain-gauge, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch fell on the 18th and the same quantity on the 20th. Reports are still favorable to the north and east, where transplantation is active, but elsewhere the cry is for rain. Half the land is yet untouched and it will soon be too late to cultivate the high lands this year.
	14 Bogra, 22nd " "	2.62	A deficiency of rainfall is reported to be doing harm in the north of the district. In all other parts of the district the crops are doing well. The aous or early rice crop is nearly cut, and the transplanting of the amun or late rice is nearly finished. Sugarcane, jute, mulberry, and arhur (pulse) are doing well. General health good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	15 Pubna, 22nd " "	38	Dry and hot; slight rain in the nights of the 19th and 20th; clouds accumulate daily, but pass off without rain or with slight showers only. The water of the river is receding and want of rain is much felt. The prospects of the amun or late paddy good, but subsidence of water may prove injurious. Harvesting of the jute commenced. Fever prevails.
	16 Darjeeling, 21st " "	5.43	Very favorable weather. Rain has fallen every day in the hills and terai, but not often heavily. Crops, in both the plain and the hills, are reported as progressing very favorably. The new maize has come into the market and is selling at Rs. 2 per maund.
	17 Julpigoree, 21st " "	7.34	Heavy rain has fallen this week, falling mostly at night with bright hot days. No weather could be better for the hymunti or winter rice crop. Transplanting of the crop is now being rapidly completed and nothing could promise better than it now does. The bhadoi or early crop is still being cut, and as it now comes into the markets in large quantities prices are everywhere falling considerably.
DACCA DIVISION.	Cooch Behar, 20th " "	5.67	Rain on five out of the seven days, falling generally at night. At head-quarters and throughout the greater part of the state the weather has been propitious since the commencement of the rainy season, but in the extreme south a break of nearly a month has been experienced. Heavy rain has fallen in the south in the last few days, but more is wanted.
	Eastern Districts.		
	18 Dacca, 24th* Aug. "	1.16	Weather showery and windy. State of crops same as before—still uncertain.
	19 Fureedpore, 22nd " "	1.47	Rain throughout the week, chiefly in drizzle. Weather generally cloudy. The prospect of the amun crops is on the whole good; at Ainpore, it is said, insects have attacked the growing paddy in some places. In Madareepore the sub-divisional officer reports that on account of the falling of the rivers the prospects are not promising. The rivers all over the district have not yet risen to the height they usually stand in August. The price of coarse rice at Fureedpore, Bhangab, Gopalgunge and Madareepore remains the same as last week, and at Goalundo it has fallen from 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers.
	20 Backergunge, 20th Aug. 1874.	.73	Cloudy and cool. Rain somewhat deficient. Prospects good.
	21 Mymensingh, 21st " 1874.	2.31	Hot with light showers. In Kisoregunge sub-division rain only .15. Very much more is required everywhere; much land still remains for transplanting of the late rice; jute everywhere good.
	22 Sylhet, 18th Aug. 1874	2.06	Very close weather. Prospects good. The crops on the high lands want more rain. Transplanting of the sail (late) rice not yet completed. (Not sail as erroneously printed in the last Gazette). District not so healthy as usual at this time of the year.

* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Concl'd.)			
Eastern Districts.—(Cont'd.)			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Chittagong, 20th Aug. 1874.	27	Hot and unseasonably dry for the time of the year. Reaping of the aous or early rice crop continues and the outturn is fair. Rain is now much wanted for the amun or late rice crop, and the unusually dry weather retards transplanting. Cholera reported from Chuckeria and fever from Moiscal (Cox's Bazar).
	24 Noakholly, 20th „ „	4.76	Weather cloudy and rainy. Aous or early rice has in some places been reaped and promises well. Transplantation of amun or late rice is going on. Rain has done much good to the standing crops.
	25 Tipperah, 21st „ „	87	Bright and hot, very little rain. Much more and heavy rain is greatly required for the amun or late rice, which is being transplanted. If heavy rain does not come within the next fortnight, this crop will suffer considerable loss. The aous or early crop is still being harvested, and will yield a fair average outturn.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 18th Aug. 1874.	1.13	Hot and cloudy, with slight showers at intervals, almost invariably in the afternoon. The jomeas are now engaged in reaping their paddy crops. The cotton is doing well. The plough cultivators have nearly finished their transplanting operations; more rain is wanted by them.
	Hill Tipperah, 19th Aug. 1874.	0.46	Very little rain for the time of year. Transplanting is going on. The aous or early rice crop is nearly all cut, it will be below the average. More rain is much needed. Prices stationary.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 24th Aug.* 1874	1.82	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear with heavy showers at intervals, all over the district; transplanting of rice plants in some places is being carried on vigorously and in others nearly completed. Health of the district on the whole good.
	28 Gya, 22nd „ „	2.33	Fair weather. Crops still good, but rain is wanted for the rice.
	29 Shababad, 22nd „ „	1.04	Cloudy and unsettled, with occasional and heavy showers. State and prospects of crops very good so far. The sawan and "tengoon" (millets) are being cut and gathered. Rice transplanting has nearly come to an end. The bhadoi or early crop promises to be a good harvest generally. In a few places more rain is still required for the rice crops. Health of the district on the whole good.
	30 Tirhoot, 22nd „ „	...	Hot and cloudy. In the Hajeeapore Sub-division rain is very much wanted on all sides for the autumn crops, which are becoming jeopardized. In the Durbhunga Sub-division, with the exception of Nagurbusty police station (Waresnagore Relief Circle), the outturn of the bhadoi or early crops will not be under 10 or over 12 annas on the whole. In Waresnagore one-third of the crop has been lost, and half the remainder is jeopardized by continued drought. This drought has had a prejudicial effect on the prospects of the winter rice, and has checked transplanting operations. Copious rain within a fortnight may secure a crop, averaging from 10 to 12 annas, except Waresnagore, where, under favorable circumstances, not more than from 8 to 12-anna crop can be expected. Generally the prospects of winter crop suggest grounds for watchfulness, and in Waresnagore for anxiety.
			In Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, murwa (millet), makai or Indian-corn, and sama or grass-seed crops are being reaped. Outturn of murwa 12 annas, and of makai and sama 16 annas. Prospects of gumri and aous or early rice daily becoming worse owing to the continued drought. Little, if any, will ever be reaped. The broadcast paddy will hold out, and there is much of it. Of the other paddy, only three-fourths yet transplanted. It is suffering much, and while the drought lasts, the remainder cannot be transplanted. Great anxiety is felt regarding this crop.
			In the Tajpore Sub-division, bhadoi or early crop all round about 10 annas, makai or Indian-corn is better than murwa (millet); paddy is bad. In the Seetamurhee sub-division serious damage has been done to the crops from rain keeping off; the little rain that has fallen, has benefited the latest sown makai and sathi, and given life to the rice in the "bangar" soils. The prospects for the future were very bright, but the present drought has reduced expectations to about half as regards Indian-corn and the earliest sown sathi. It is too early to speak positively regarding the aghani or late crops, but the general expectation is that there will be only 8 annas bhadoi, or early crops. The prospect of crops in the Sudder Sub-division is equally gloomy. Rain is much wanted. Cholera prevailing at Shewhur.
	31 Saran, 22nd „ „	3.13	Cloudy with intervals of clear weather. East wind prevailing. Rain more or less throughout the district, except within the jurisdiction of the out-posts of Moharajunge, in thana Bussuntapore; Moharani in Mushruck, in the Sudder Sub-division; Kuttya in thana Barragaon, and Gopalgunge in Barrowlee, in the Sewan Sub-division. Rain very unevenly distributed. While five inches in one day fell at Sewan, the rainfall at Hutwa on the same day was only two-tenths. The bhadoi or early crops generally promise well; early murwa (millet), shama (grass-seed), tanguee (millet), and Indian-corn are being harvested. Manufacture of indigo is going on. Aghanee or late rice is being transplanted, but general transplantation is still retarded in many parts of the district by the want of rain. Prices steady. High flood in the Ganges—within 9 inches of previous flood and still rising. Cholera decreasing.

* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIV.	32 Chumparun, 21st Aug. 1874.	0.57	Very hot and close, with heavy clouds and occasional bright sun. There has been general rain at Ramnugur, where the prospects of the rice are good. Elsewhere there have been showers varying from 4 inches to 5-10 with hot sunny intervals. The weather has been favorable for the bhadoi or early crops except in Ramnugur. More rain is wanted for the rice. Transplanting progresses favorably, except in a few tracts where the rainfall has been insufficient.
	33 Monghyr, 22nd Aug. 1874.	.99	Hot and cloudy. The prospects continue good, although the rainfall is short; the rice crop will be a good one, if sufficient rain falls during the next month. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen during the past 24 hours which has done much good. In Khurruckpore rain is urgently wanted; in Jamoore prospects continue good. Beegoosera report not received; but the prospects, except on those lands inundated by the river, are generally reported good. Much sickness in the town.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	34 Bhagulpore, 24th " "	1.20	It has been raining south of the Ganges the past week, but showers rather too partial; good has been done, but more heavy rain is required. Reports from north most satisfactory, though there rain is now looked for. General health very good.
	35 Purneah, 22nd " "	2.09	Rains more or less every 24 hours, more frequently in the nights than in the day. The Indian-corn and bhadoi or early crops are yielding a full harvest. Winter rice prospects good. Prices falling rapidly.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 22nd Aug. 1874.	3.13	Heavy rain began at 3 P.M. of the 21st, and has been raining steadily till the hour of the despatch of the report. It looks like the best rainfall of the season. Deoghur 1.44, Godda .20, Rajmehal 5.7, of which 5 inches fell on the 19th: a very heavy shower. Nothing could be better than crops at Doomka and Deoghur. Indian-corn and small crops being gathered in Deoghur; outturn excellent. Sathi Dhan (paddy), expected in 10 days, doing very well, though a little late in Doomka; but everything is doing extremely well. In Jamtara all crops are doing well. Indian-corn being gathered. Rain wanted in Moheshpore, but crops doing well. Indian-corn being gathered. Great damage in Rajmehal from floods. Ganges drowned dearahs. Rain badly wanted in Godda. Crops yellow and sickly.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack, 24th Aug. 1874.	3.42	Weather cloudy, but breaks of sunshine daily. The crops which were under water have suffered very slightly in a few places. Floods have generally subsided. Crops flourishing. Cholera has decreased.
	38 Pooree, 20th " "	3.29	There has been abundant rain and rise of the rivers. The weeding of the early rice crop continues, and it is beginning to come into ear. The later rice continues to be transplanted and has begun to be weeded. The crops on low lands have been slightly damaged by excessive rain and flood in some parts. The prospects are, however, yet fair and hopeful. Sugarcane is doing well. Cotton is being gathered, with a fair outturn; mandia and arhur (pulses); castor and teel (oilseeds) are growing well. Prices stationery. Cholera has almost ceased and fever continues in an abated degree.
	39 Balasore, 21st " "	.43	During the week the fall has been slight and the inundation has gone down. The damage done, has been inconsiderable. The late rice is being planted out. Cattle disease has broken out in two villages.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
	40 Hazareebagh, 21st Aug. 1874.	1.35	Early part of the week very fine. Latter part cloudy, rainy and cold. Nothing special to report. Bhadoi or early crops are yielding excellently and the rice is looking very well. Cholera and small-pox are about the district.
	41 Lohardugga, 22nd Aug. 1874.	1.59	Seasonable, but little rain for the time of the year. The prospects of both the early and late crops are now very good. The goondli (millet) is still being harvested in parts and is reported to be an excellent crop. In Palamow, too, all the crops promise well. The goondli and sawan are being cut and the remainder of the bhadoi or early crops is doing well. The paddy transplanting operations have been completed under favorable circumstances. Prices easy. General health pretty good.
	42 Singbhoom, 21st Aug. 1874.	1.75	Rain and sunshine alternately throughout the week. Condition of the crops extremely favourable. The goondli (millet) has been reaped. In some parts of the district they are beginning to cut the <i>gora dhan</i> . The Indian-corn and goondli crops both excellent. General public health good, but cholera here and there; condition of the people satisfactory.
	43 Manbhoom, 22nd Aug. 1874.	1.39	Unfavorable, as only slight showers have fallen when heavy rain was urgently required. The prospects of the rice crops have not improved, but are rather worse than at the date of last report, and over a considerable extent of the district a very short crop and consequent scarcity next year is now almost certain. From the Gobindpore sub-division the reports are better, but in the centre of the district, and to the east and south-east the prospects of the great rice crop are bad, as what has been transplanted is suffering for want of water, and from this cause also about one-third of the rice lands have not, and most probably will not, be planted out, as the time for doing so with any chance of getting a crop has passed. The crops on the high land are all very good, but these do not produce a supply of more than four months' food. Goondli (millet) and Indian-corn are being gathered. Cold and fever are very prevalent.

* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Note on the Rainfall, 1874.

THE Officiating Meteorological Reporter of Bengal has submitted to Government the annexed tables I and II showing the excess or defect of the rainfall of the year up to date of 31st ultimo. The tables shew that the earlier months of the year were wetter than usual, especially February, when rain was universal, the fall in most places much exceeding the average of the month. The months of April and May were generally drier than usual. Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, and Chittagong, were however exceptions.

"The distribution of the rainfall," says the Meteorological Reporter, "in the two first months of the monsoon was generally analogous with its distribution in the earlier months of the monsoons of 1870 and 1872, in both of which the rainfall was scanty in Bengal, and especially so on the Arracan coast, in the earlier months of the monsoon; whereas during the same period in Assam, in parts of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpore, and the Central Provinces, it was equal to or above the average. In Orissa, however, in 1872, owing to storms in the Bay, the rainfall was much above the average; whereas in 1870, it was below." At Akyab, the scantiness of the July rainfall [this year] is unprecedented.

"But the monsoon rains of 1870 and 1872, though generally deficient in the earlier months, and also for the whole year (especially in 1872), over most of Bengal, were *more than usually prolonged*; and the September and October rains were on the whole plentiful and favorably distributed. It may be hoped that such will be the case also in the present year. An early termination of the monsoon rains in the present season would, on account of the backward condition of cultivation, owing to the long drought in June and July, be calculated, in a greater degree than in ordinary years, to cause, as in all similar cases, very serious damage, if not in some places a complete failure of the principal crop."

RAINFALL [BY DIVISIONS], 1874 [Tables I and II summarized.]

DIVISIONS.	Number of Registering Stations.	January to March.	April and May.	June and July.	Total of 1874.	Total normal.
BURDWAN	Aggregate fall at 8 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	46'51 24'42	28'54 48'12	135'19 190'85	210'24	263'39
PRESIDENCY	Aggregate fall at 5 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	30'94 10'92	26'49 44'26	85'19 117'09	142'62	172'27
RAJSHAHYE	Aggregate fall at 7 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	31'79 16'36	72'46 67'45	158'23 200'99	262'48	284'80
COOCH BEHAR	Aggregate fall at 3 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	8'65 9'44	52'39 50'88	192'52 226'61	253'37	286'93
DACCA	Aggregate fall at 6 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	60'74 27'44	122'04 127'22	156'44 227'05	339'22	381'71
CHITTAGONG	Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	22'18 11'65	66'21 63'01	110'73 154'25	199'12	228'94
PATNA	Aggregate fall at 8 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	13'51 11'05	3'51 15'09	182'89 147'28	199'91	173'42
BHAGULPORE	Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	8'16 6'05	10'93 13'34	104'59 81'84	122'78	101'23
ORISSA	Aggregate fall at 5 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	15'52 11'74	10'30 21'29	125'18 110'50	151'00	145'53
CHOTA NAGPORE	Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	23'41 8'35	6'59 9'94	69'01 78'88	99'01	97'17
AKYAB	Aggregate fall—1874 Normal fall at same station	8'82 1'12	8'23 12'06	62'46 114'81	72'51	127'99

Aggregate of all the totals—1874... 2,052'26 inches.

Aggregate of the normal fall ... 2,261'38 ..

NOTE.—An error was made in the Tirhoot rainfall, from May to July inclusive, given at page 2730 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, 12th instant. The figures should have been 22'10 inches instead of 9'04. The figures at page 2727 in the previous table are correct. The figures for Hill Tipperah also at page 2730 are incorrect. Those at page 2727 are right.

CALCUTTA,
25th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Assistant Secretary.

TABLE I.

Comparison of the Monthly Rainfall in 1874 with the Averages of past years.

Division.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	+0.70	+3.12	+1.04	-0.38	-0.09	+7.32	-7.06
	Ditto—Four Sub-divisional Stations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raneegunge	+1.13	+2.72	.....	.....	.....	-0.30	-7.47
	Bankoora	+1.09	+2.02	-0.79	-1.08	+0.60	-0.72	-8.33
	Beerbhoom (Sooree)	+0.13	+2.02	-0.90	-1.88	-0.25	+2.21	-4.83
	Midnapore	+0.88	+3.14	+0.57	-0.31	-0.46	+6.41	-0.39
	Contai	+0.66	+2.20	-0.88	-0.75	-4.64	-4.77	-5.76
	Hoochly	+0.22	+5.14	-0.28	-0.95	-0.61	-1.58	-0.54
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	+0.16	+2.06	-2.60	-2.46	-2.30	-10.49	-0.75
	Saugor Island	+1.00	+2.87	-1.37	-0.81	-1.12	-1.37	-3.59
	Calcutta	+0.41	+3.05	+0.72	-1.05	-4.27	-4.91	-4.44
	24-Pergunnahs (average of 8 stations)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4.87	-3.53
	Kishnaghur	+0.82	+3.83	+0.25	-3.36	-1.50	+1.09	-4.39
RAJSHAHYE	Nudda (average of 5 stations)	+0.66	+3.34	+0.34	-0.02	-1.03	-0.41	-6.56
	Jessore	+1.99	+1.83	-0.12	-3.52	-1.09	-2.60	-7.49
	Berhampore	+0.80	+1.05	-0.90	+0.43	0.00	+0.05	-4.30
	Dinapore	-0.07	+1.17	+0.12	+0.58	-3.72	-5.55	+1.08
	Maldah	-0.20	-0.17	+0.09	+0.87	-0.11	+0.19	+1.64
COCH BEHAR	Beaulah	+0.30	+1.38	-1.07	+0.68	+1.69	-4.76	-6.75
	Runkpore	+3.68	+1.28	+0.44	+1.15	-0.66	-4.07	+2.05
	Bograh	+2.21	+4.81	-0.77	+2.33	-0.98	+0.05	-8.16
	Pubna	+0.23	+0.79	+0.26	-0.33	+3.04	-4.43	-9.80
	Darjeeling	-0.54	-0.30	-0.85	+2.79	-3.40	+3.09	-14.44
DACCA	Julpigoree	+0.85	+0.48	-1.33	-1.39	+3.78	-5.55	-5.76
	Buxa	-0.04	+0.37	+0.57	+1.48	-1.94	+4.38	-15.81
	Dacca	+0.34	+1.18	+2.70	-3.77	+3.58	-6.96	-7.23
	Fureedpore	+0.63	+2.84	+2.51	-4.48	+3.87	-0.94	-8.25
	Burrisaul	+0.66	+2.93	-1.31	-2.24	-3.41	-0.16	+2.30
CHITTAGONG	Mymensing	+0.92	+2.73	+1.59	-1.21	-3.81	-7.72	-8.61
	Sylhet	+1.63	+3.14	+3.79	+6.51	-8.11	-9.53	-9.38
	Cachar	+1.78	+2.34	+2.90	-1.87	+4.76	-2.28	-5.85
	Chittagong	-0.29	+1.56	+0.36	-4.53	+8.52	-6.66	-7.80
	Noakholly	-0.11	+2.50	+0.71	-4.20	+5.34	-1.65	-4.08
PATNA	Tipperah (Comillah)	+0.53	+1.01	+1.15	-5.75	+4.72	-9.36	-3.82
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	+0.02	+1.36	+1.33	-4.71	+3.81	-0.98	-9.20
	Patna	-0.14	-0.15	+0.07	-0.05	-1.05	+4.36	+4.39
	Behar	.....	.....	+0.05	-0.44	-1.68	+5.13	-3.99
	Dinapore	.....	+0.25	+0.31	-0.51	-0.99	+7.33	+2.88
BHAGULPORE	Gya	+0.50	+0.69	-0.53	-0.54	-0.73	+5.47	-4.75
	Shahabad (Arrah)	-0.62	+0.47	-0.40	-0.80	-1.23	+10.28	-5.88
	Tirhoot (Mozufferpore)	-0.79	+0.32	-0.38	+0.61	-1.88	+2.50	.....
	Sarun (Chuprah)	-0.53	+0.42	-0.14	-0.55	-1.20	+3.31	+2.33
	Chumparun (Moteeharee)	-0.33	+0.85	-0.81	-0.30	-0.22	+3.75	-3.62
ORISSA	Monghyr	-0.02	+0.67	-0.21	-0.12	+0.33	+10.00	-0.39
	Bhagulpore	-0.15	+0.80	-0.38	-0.08	-0.35	+7.91	-3.18
	Purneah	-0.38	+1.25	-0.41	+0.80	-1.08	+2.15	+2.06
	Sonthal Pergunnahs (Deoghur)	+0.02	+1.59	-0.67	-0.68	-2.13	+8.99	-6.44
	Cuttack	+1.39	+1.77	-0.44	-1.66	+1.66	+7.52	+4.96
CHOTA NAGPORE	False Point	+0.62	+0.19	-0.83	-2.58	-0.88	-3.09	+0.05
	Pooree	+0.58	-0.22	-0.64	-1.52	-2.04	+2.38	+2.37
	Balasore	-0.61	+2.33	-0.93	-2.18	-3.10	-6.40	+3.79
	Sumbulpore	+0.90	-0.43	+0.10	-0.32	+1.63	+6.51	-5.61
	Hazareebagh	+0.54	+2.79	-0.31	-0.15	+0.04	+3.04	-5.10
ASSAM	Ranchee	+0.54	+2.59	+0.47	-0.34	-0.09	-0.70	+0.34
	Singbhoom (Chyebassa)	+0.31	+3.45	+1.06	-1.43	-0.70	-0.34	-0.41
	Manbhoom (Puruleah)	+1.83	+2.42	-0.53	-0.31	-0.37	-1.00	-5.70
	Goalpara	+0.06	+0.78	+0.86	+3.86	+8.22	-9.90	+5.44
	Gowhaty	-0.06	+0.66	+2.54	-1.53	+2.24	-8.22	.....
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Tezpor	-0.36	+0.79	+2.44	+1.40	+11.18	-9.19	.....
	Nowgong	-0.56	+0.90	+1.01	-3.46	+1.53	-5.86	.....
	Sebsaugor	+1.27	+0.76	+0.18	+3.74	+18.86	+11.45	.....
	Nazeerah	+0.56	+2.58	+1.94	+4.29	+21.73	+1.70	.....
	Luckimpore (Debrooghur)	+0.71	-0.89	+0.80	+0.14	.....	.....	.....
	Naga Hills (Samooogoodting)	+0.73	+1.77	+0.96	-1.52	+1.42	.....	.....
	Shillong	+1.20	+1.96	-0.27	+0.01	.....	.....	.....
	Cherra Poonjee	+0.63	+1.62	+5.44	-4.09	.....	.....	.....
	Akyab	-0.35	-0.22	+1.23	-0.17	-2.42	-21.50	-31.61
	Benares	-0.66	-0.13	-0.24	-0.30	-0.58	+0.77	-3.99
	Goruckpore	-0.72	+0.58	-0.20	-0.22	-1.41	+3.75	.....
	Jhansi	-1.62	-0.32	-0.31	-0.03	-0.38	-0.55	.....
	Lucknow	-1.26	+0.16	-0.14	-0.25	-0.77	+7.85	.....
	Agra	-0.57	-0.26	-0.28	-0.07	+0.64	+4.14	.....
	Ajmere	-0.90	+0.16	-0.18	-0.17	+0.28	+2.68	.....
	Bareilly	-1.09	-0.31	-0.15	-0.45	-0.98	+1.46	.....
	Roorkee	-0.67	+0.41	+1.23	-0.42	-0.67	+7.17	+4.95

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter.

CALCUTTA, the 10th August 1874.

TABLE II.

DIVISION.	Stations.	Year.	January.	February.	Excess or defect.	April.	May.	Excess or defect.	June.	July.	Excess or defect.
			March.	March.		May.	June.		July.	August.	
			1874.	Average.		1874.	Average.		1874.	Average.	
BURDWAN	Burdwan	14-17	7.72	2.86	+4.86	5.72	6.19	-0.47	23.38	23.12	+0.26
	Ditto—Four Sub-Divisional Stations.	.....	6.35	.....	.....	4.56	.....	.....	15.55	.....	-7.77
	Raneegunge	7	4.78	1.72	+3.06	2.91	3.39	-0.48	13.97	23.52	-9.55
	Bankoora	16-18	5.03	2.82	+2.21	2.83	4.96	-2.13	18.99	21.61	-2.62
	Beerbhoom (Sooree)	11	5.66	1.82	+3.84	2.59	3.36	-0.77	21.46	21.44	+0.02
	Midnapore	8-10	5.11	2.91	+2.20	2.97	7.46	-5.39	12.87	23.39	-10.52
	Contai	6-7	7.81	2.29	+5.52	4.65	6.21	-1.56	23.53	24.57	-1.04
	Hooghly	9	5.50	4.72	+0.78	5.58	9.60	-4.02	10.06	25.03	-14.97
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	6-7	4.90	5.28	-0.38	2.19	6.95	-4.76	10.93	28.17	-17.24
	Saugor Island	6-7	4.58	2.08	+2.50	4.67	6.60	-1.93	24.46	26.65	-2.19
	Calcutta	32	6.65	2.47	+4.18	2.86	7.68	-5.32	15.78	25.13	-9.35
	24-Pergunnahs (average of eight Stations.)	4	4.38	.....	.....	3.58	.....	.....	15.19	23.69	-8.50
	Kishnaghur	10-14	7.03	2.13	+4.90	6.31	11.17	-4.86	17.34	20.64	-3.30
	Nudda (average of five Stations.)	4	6.50	1.76	+4.74	6.43	7.48	-1.05	13.74	20.71	-6.97
	Jessore	12-16	6.18	2.48	+3.70	6.72	11.33	-4.61	13.87	23.96	-10.09
	Berhampore	16-18	3.25	2.30	+0.95	6.57	6.14	+0.43	15.65	19.90	-4.25
RAJSHAHYE	Dinapore	12-14	2.86	1.64	+1.22	6.91	10.65	-3.74	32.14	36.61	-4.47
	Maldah	16-18	3.35	3.63	-0.28	5.70	4.94	+0.76	20.80	18.97	+1.83
	Beaulah	12-14	3.23	2.62	+0.61	9.55	7.18	+2.37	12.17	23.68	-11.51
	Rangpore	12-14	6.75	1.35	+5.40	13.03	12.54	+0.49	38.56	40.58	-2.02
	Bogra	10-13	8.25	2.00	+6.25	14.91	13.56	+1.35	27.18	35.29	-8.11
	Pubna	7-8	4.10	2.82	+1.28	15.79	13.08	+2.71	11.73	25.96	-14.23
	Darjeeling	11-14	1.82	3.51	-1.69	10.25	10.86	-0.61	44.08	55.43	-11.35
	Julpigoree	4-5	2.92	2.92	0.00	15.28	12.89	+2.39	46.05	57.36	-11.31
COOCH BEHAR	Buxa	5	3.91	3.91	+0.90	26.67	27.13	-0.46	102.39	113.82	-11.43
	Dacca	13-14	6.83	2.61	+4.22	16.13	16.32	-0.19	12.58	26.77	-14.19
	Pureedpore	11	9.57	3.59	+5.98	16.71	17.32	-0.61	11.67	26.86	-15.19
	Burrisal	5-6	5.03	2.75	+2.28	5.21	10.86	-5.65	32.86	30.72	+2.14
	Mymensing	9-10	7.75	2.51	+5.24	14.91	19.93	-5.02	26.03	42.36	-16.33
	Sylhet	14-18	14.92	6.36	+8.56	39.93	36.53	+3.40	39.14	58.05	-18.91
	Cachar	13-15	16.64	9.62	+7.02	29.15	26.26	+2.89	34.16	42.29	-8.13
	Chittagong	14-16	4.43	2.80	+1.63	17.66	13.67	+3.99	29.87	44.33	-14.46
CHITTAGONG	Noakhally	15-17	5.96	2.66	+3.30	14.99	13.85	+1.14	33.75	30.48	+3.27
	Tipperah (Commillah.)	13-14	6.38	3.69	+2.69	18.18	19.21	-1.03	22.83	36.61	-13.78
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	5.41	2.50	+2.91	15.38	16.28	-0.90	24.28	34.46	-10.18
	Patna	11-12	1.41	1.63	-0.22	0.37	1.47	-1.10	25.66	16.91	+8.75
	Behar	4	2.65	.....	.....	0.22	2.34	-2.12	21.14	20.00	+1.14
	Dinapore	4	1.31	.....	.....	Nil	1.50	-1.50	27.05	16.84	+10.21
	Gya	10-12	2.60	1.94	+0.66	0.07	1.84	-1.27	19.08	18.96	+0.12
	Shahabad (Arrah)	15-18	1.56	2.11	-0.55	0.05	2.05	-2.03	25.63	21.23	+4.40
PATNA	Tirhoot (Mozufferpore)	13-15	1.19	2.04	-0.85	1.16	2.43	-1.27	.....	17.37	.....
	Saran (Chuprah)	15-18	1.48	1.73	-0.25	Nil	1.75	-1.75	21.68	16.04	+5.64
	Chumparun (Motiharee).	10-12	1.31	1.60	-0.29	1.66	2.18	-0.62	20.06	19.93	+0.13
	Monghyr	17-18	1.99	1.55	+0.44	2.16	1.95	+0.21	27.21	16.82	+10.39
	Bhagulpore	17-18	1.85	1.58	+0.27	3.09	3.52	-0.43	24.20	19.47	+4.73
	Purneah	3-4	1.70	1.24	+0.46	3.81	4.09	-0.28	31.62	26.54	+5.08
	Sonthal Pergunnahs (Deoghur).	4-5	2.62	1.68	+0.94	0.97	3.78	-2.81	21.56	19.01	+2.55
	Cuttack	13-16	4.73	2.01	+2.72	3.48	3.48	0.00	33.05	20.27	+12.78
ORISSA	False Point	7	2.36	2.38	-0.02	2.00	5.46	-3.46	22.95	25.90	-2.95
	Pooree	16-17	1.71	1.99	-0.28	0.35	3.91	-3.56	22.62	17.67	+4.95
	Balasore	12-14	4.59	3.80	+0.79	1.97	7.25	-5.28	18.51	21.12	-2.61
	Sumbulpore	9-12	2.13	1.56	+0.57	2.50	1.19	+1.31	28.05	25.15	+2.90
	Hazareebagh	8-9	4.40	1.38	+3.02	1.49	1.60	-0.11	20.60	22.06	-1.46
	Ranchee	16-18	6.85	3.25	+3.60	1.65	2.08	-0.43	17.50	17.86	-0.36
	Singbhoom (Chyabassa)	4-5	6.87	2.05	+4.82	1.87	4.00	-2.13	18.85	19.60	-0.75
	Manbhoom (Purulia)	9-12	5.39	1.67	+3.72	1.58	2.26	-0.68	12.06	18.76	-6.70
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Goalpara	9-10	4.33	2.63	+1.70	29.95	17.87	+12.08	40.96	45.42	-4.46
	Gowhaty	12-14	6.61	3.47	+3.14	17.92	17.01	+0.91	.....	25.39	.....
	Tezpor	12-14	5.65	2.78	+2.87	29.51	16.93	+12.58	.....	30.94	.....
	Nowzong	12-14	6.75	5.40	+1.35	16.26	18.18	-1.92	.....	29.84	.....
	Seebaugor	14-16	10.61	7.80	+2.81	43.43	20.83	+22.60	.....	39.80	.....
	Nazeerah	12-13	12.34	7.26	+5.08	42.87	16.85	+26.02	.....	28.42	.....
	Luckimpore (Debrooghur.)	4	11.61	11.49	+0.12	.....	18.14	.....	.....	45.02	.....
	Naga Hills (Sammoo-goodting.)	5-6	6.53	3.07	+3.46	7.93	7.83	+0.10	.....	16.57	.....
ASSAM	Shillong	7	4.97	2.08	+2.89	.....	12.96	.....	.....	30.17	.....
	Cherra Poonjee	7-15	16.70	9.11	+7.59	.....	89.25	.....	.....	255.46	.....
	Akyab	13-15	1.82	1.12	+0.70	8.23	12.06	-3.83	62.46	114.81	-52.35
	Benares	11-12	0.39	1.37	-0.98	Nil	0.78	-0.78	23.72	17.60	+6.12
	Goruckpore	8	1.10	1.50	-0.40	0.30	1.93	-1.63	.....	24.71	.....
	Jhansi	7-10	Nil	2.15	-2.15	Nil	0.41	-0.41	.....	17.28	.....
	Lucknow	8	0.46	1.70	-1.24	Nil	1.62	-1.62	.....	20.17	.....
	Agra	11-12	0.19	1.30	-1.11	0.13	0.84	-0.71	.....	12.24	.....
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	Ajmere	9-10	0.55	1.47	-0.92	0.66	0.59	+0.07	.....	8.26	.....
	Bareilly	7-8	1.50	3.05	-1.55	0.30	1.13	-0.83	.....	21.61	.....
	Roorkee	11	6.06	5.09	+0.97	0.33	1.32	-0.99	28.76	16.94	+11.82

CALCUTTA, the 10th August 1874.

W. G. WILSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Aug. 1874.	Rain from 9th to 15th Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—(Continued.)							
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.42	1.10	35.77	15th Aug.	
		Dacca { Hospital ...	0.59	0.81	36.94	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.95	3.48	45.54	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	1.09	0.40	32.36	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	1.91	1.35	41.21	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	1.48	1.77	31.89	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	1.90	1.23	46.33	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	0.97	1.46	42.18	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	1.00	0.58	27.59	ditto.	
		Patooakhally ...	1.34	2.99	55.14	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	4.05	3.72	57.10	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	0.08	2.80	51.57	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	0.91	2.19	38.77	ditto.	
		Atia ...	1.70	1.65	30.73	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.00	0.35	47.83	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	2.73	2.15	100.41	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	1.40	0.40	58.99	ditto.	
		Chittagong { Jail ...	1.29	0.57	53.96	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	2.35	1.59	71.07	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	4.90	7.66	67.32	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	3.82	0.19	51.45	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	1.59	0.57	36.86	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	1.46	0.92	48.45	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	2.80	1.55	43.28	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.84	0.84	29.12	ditto.	
		Behar ...	2.38	2.03	28.46	ditto.	
		Barh ...	2.33	2.28	22.10	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	1.30	2.00	33.70	ditto.	
			Dinapore { Cantonment ...	1.20	2.15	31.62	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	3.64	1.49	28.30	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	4.80	3.27	34.96	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	7.21	3.29	34.35	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	2.00	5.88	30.64	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	4.37	3.80	35.41	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	3.10	1.75	27.94	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	3.35	2.33	26.82	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	5.37	3.75	34.07	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	0.35	2.35	24.71	ditto.	
		Durbhunga ...	0.78	0.96	33.96	ditto.	
		Hajeepore ...	2.75	3.46	30.02	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0.50	0.53	27.71	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee ...	0.50	0.50	23.36	ditto.	
	Sarun	Tajpore ...	0.05	1.05	25.28	ditto.	
		Chnprah ...	3.40	0.76	27.30	ditto.	
		Sewan ...	1.55	1.21	25.45	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Moteeharee ...	3.25	0.41	26.69	ditto.	
		Bettiah ...	1.46	Not rec.	32.72	8th Aug.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	2.60	0.99	34.95	15th Aug.	
		Begoo Serai ...	2.26	1.50	19.13	ditto.	
		Jamooee ...	4.31	1.80	32.13	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	0.53	3.36	33.03	ditto.	
		Soopool ...	6.64	0.42	41.32	ditto.	
		Mudheypoora ...	Not rec.	1.20	24.08	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Aug.
Banka ...		2.30	1.37	31.56	ditto.		
Purneah	Sanborsa ...	5.03	0.86	34.15	ditto.		
	Purneah ...	4.97	2.09	39.20	ditto.		
	Kissengunge ...	4.04	3.69	56.68	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Arrareah ...	4.59	2.25	51.79	ditto.		
	Deoghur ...	3.81	0.96	26.11	ditto.		
	Rajnehal ...	0.80	0.70	18.90	ditto.		
	Nya Doomka ...	7.10	1.62	25.12	ditto.		
Godda ...	0.80	0.85	23.15	ditto.			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2975

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Aug. 1874.	Rain from 9th to 15th Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	8.30	2.30	46.76	15th Aug.	
		... { Hospital	8.90	3.94	54.68	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	Not rec.	1.40	35.00	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Aug.
		Kendraparah ...	ditto	3.10	26.60	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Jugaisingapore ...	ditto	4.00	32.75	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		False Point ...	5.90	6.70	41.06	ditto.	
		Pooree ... {	4.28	3.78	33.60	ditto.	
		... { Khoordah...	5.85	2.62	45.63	ditto.	
		Balasore ... {	2.82	2.77	34.07	ditto.	
		... { Bhuddruck	1.03	1.90	34.10	ditto.	
	BALASORE.	Jellasore ...	1.70	3.82	45.39	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	1.61	3.86	37.81	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	4.55	4.97	36.42	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sambalpure ...	5.99	2.94	41.83	ditto.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	HAZAREEBAGH.	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	4.65	1.14	32.30	ditto.	
		... { Dispensary	4.36	0.54	37.09	ditto.	
		Pachumba ...	2.47	0.78	31.21	ditto.	
	LOHARDUGGAH.	Ranchee ...	10.50	1.01	33.53	ditto.	
		Palamow ...	3.53	0.60	46.06	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa ...	5.45	5.01	38.23	ditto.	
	MANBHOOM.	Purulia ...	3.02	0.65	22.94	ditto.	
		Govindpore ...	5.57	Not rec.	38.22	8th Aug.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Cachar	Koyah ...	1.45	ditto	71.01	ditto.	
	SEEBSAUNGOR.	Seebsaungor ...	2.54	ditto	98.32	ditto.	
		Golaghat ...	4.71	ditto	64.53	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	7.24	ditto	83.04	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	4.17	ditto	90.39	ditto.	
		Deopanie ...	4.08	ditto	79.25	ditto.	
		Hattiepootie ...	3.44	ditto	86.59	ditto.	
		Suntoek ...	4.45	ditto	78.33	ditto.	
		Mazengah ...	4.51	ditto	79.55	ditto.	
		Cherideo ...	6.52	ditto	97.92	ditto.	
		Benares ...	4.57	ditto	27.74	ditto.	
		Akyab ...	7.10	5.10	68.00	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd August 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humi- dity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 16th	10	29.634	29.652	84.7	80.5	80	S S W	5.9	0.16	K	
	16	16	29.661	29.679	83.0	79.5	85	S S E	8.8	0.07		
	17th	10	29.674	29.692	84.5	82.0	89	S	5.6	0.38	C, CS	o
	16	16	29.676	29.694	87.5	81.7	76	S	7.2	...	C, K	scuds.
	18th	10	29.622	29.640	86.6	80.5	75	S by E	4.8	...	K	
	16	16	29.498	29.516	90.0	82.7	72	S S E	5.3	...	K	
	19th	10	29.689	29.607	87.7	82.0	77	S E	5.7	...	K, C	
	16	16	29.497	29.515	88.4	82.4	76	S	7.2	...	S	
	20th	10	29.604	29.622	86.7	82.3	81	S E	5.5	0.09	S	
	16	16	29.489	29.507	86.2	81.3	79	S by E	7.6	0.32	C, CS	
SAUGOR ISLAND.	21st	10	29.689	29.607	87.0	82.2	79	S S E	4.4	...	K, K	
	16	16	29.509	29.527	82.0	80.5	93	S S W	7.8	0.32		o, d
	22nd	10	29.542	29.560	80.6	79.6	95	N	2.8	0.93		o, r
	16	16	29.444	29.462	80.7	79.3	93	S S E	4.7	0.46		o
	16th	10	29.655	29.661	86	81	79	S W	9.5	0.30	N	b
	16	16	29.583	29.589	87	80	72	S	12.8	...	N	
	17th	10	29.695	29.701	86	82	83	S	8.7	0.20	N	b, p, v
	16	16	29.597	29.603	87	81	76	S	12.6	...	N	
	18th	10	29.626	29.632	87	81	76	S	5.9	...	N	b, v
	16	16	29.509	29.515	88	82	76	S S E	10.0	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	19th	10	29.607	29.613	88	82	76	S S E	2.3	0.60	N	b, v
	16	16	29.507	29.513	88	82	76	S S E	10.9	...	N	b, v
	20th	10	29.606	29.612	86	81	79	S S W	0.7	0.60	N	b, v, calm.
	16	16	29.503	29.509	85	81	83	S S E	6.4	...	N	o, v
	21st	10	29.595	29.601	88	83	80	E S E	5.3	0.10	N	v, u
	16	16	29.495	29.501	84	82	91	N W	4.1	0.30	N	v, u
	22nd	10	29.577	29.583	83	81	91	W N W	12.2	1.30	N	o, v, u, scuds.
	16	16	29.479	29.485	81	79	91	W N W	21.6	0.10	N	o, v, u, scuds.
	16th	10	29.663	29.755	84	79	79	S E	5.2	0.10	CK	b, v
	16	16	29.558	29.650	86	81	79	S S W	12.9	...	K, KS	b, v
MADRAS.	17th	10	29.683	29.775	85	80	79	E S E	7.0	0.10	K, KS	v
	16	16	29.571	29.663	83	79	83	S	12.7	...	K, KS	b, o
	18th	10	29.623	29.715	84	79	79	E S E	6.2	...	CK, KS, K	
	16	16	29.489	29.581	85	80	79	S	9.6	...	K	b, v
	19th	10	29.591	29.683	86	79	72	S E	4.1	...	CK, K	b, v
	16	16	29.496	29.588	87	81	76	S W	8.1	...	K	b, v
	20th	10	29.601	29.692	86	80	75	E	3.4	0.10	CK, K	b, v
	16	16	29.494	29.587	82	79	87	S E	6.4	0.30	KS	p, g
	21st	10	29.559	29.652	81	78	86	E	3.7	0.10	KS	g
	16	16	29.472	29.566	76	76	72	E	10.6	...	CK, C	b, v
CUTTACK.	22nd	10	29.561	29.653	85	79	75	E S E	7.7	0.20	CK, K	b, v
	16	16	29.477	29.570	82	80	91	S E	12.7	0.20	KS	p, g, q
	16th	10	29.775	29.803	88	77	58	W	11	...		c
	16	16	29.658	29.688	91	79	56	E N E	7	...		c
	16th	10	29.773	29.803	89	76	52	W	11	0.02		c
	16	16	29.639	29.669	91	79	56	E N E	8	...		c
	17th	10	29.770	29.800	90	77	53	W	12	...		b, c
	16	16	29.661	29.691	89	80	66	E N E	8	...		c
	18th	10	29.769	29.799	80	76	82	S W by S	4	0.48		o
	16	16	29.658	29.688	87	78	65	S W by S	3	...		o
ARYAB.	19th	10	29.762	29.792	87	78	65	S W by W	10	...		c
	16	16	29.660	29.690	88	76	55	N W by N	3	...		cloudy.
	20th	10	29.824	29.854	85	75	60	W S W	12	0.10		cloudy.
	16	16	29.719	29.749	87	77	61	W	4	...		cloudy.
	21st	10	29.840	29.870	87	75	55	W S W	13	0.02		c
	16	16	29.729	29.759	96	76	36	W by N	7	...		c
	16th	10	29.574	29.656	84	78	75	W	3.4	0.10	C, KS	b
	16	16	29.483	29.505	84	79	79	S W	5.3	...	CK, K, C	
	17th	10	29.602	29.684	84	80	83	S S W	1.8	...	C, CK	
	16	16	29.492	29.574	88	79	65	S S W	4.8	...	CK, K, K	b
	18th	10	29.547	29.629	88	81	72	W	2.0	...	C, CK, K, K	
KAYAB.	16	16	29.409	29.490	90	82	69	S S W	5.1	...	K, K, CK	
	19th	10	29.507	29.589	88	82	76	S E	2.7	...	K, CK	b
	16	16	29.408	29.491	79	76	86	S	3.2	...	N	r
	20th	10	29.507	29.589	86	81	79	W	1.1	0.20	CK, C	
	16	16	29.425	29.507	86	80	75	S S W	2.7	...	K, N, C	
	21st	10	29.555	29.638	82	79	87	W N W	1.9	1.00	N	d
	16	16	29.465	29.548	81	78	86	W	5.6	...	N, C	
	22nd	10	29.589	29.672	79	76	86	W	4.2	0.20	N	r
	16	16	29.470	29.553	80	77	86	W	4.5	0.10	N	d
	16th	10	29.761	29.785	85	80	79	S S E	2.7	...		b
KAYAB.	16	16	29.665	29.686	83	81	91	S S W	6.6	...		g
	17th	10	29.797	29.819	78	77	95	S	2.3	0.20		d
	16	16	29.667	29.688	84	78	75	S S W	3.6	0.20		b
	18th	10	29.717	29.739	82	79	87	S E	1.5	0.10		b, g
	16	16	29.575	29.596	84	81	87	S S W	4.8	...		b
	19th	10	29.685	29.706	84	80	83	S	2.5	...		g
	16	16	29.588	29.609	83	78	78	S	3.3	0.50		b, g
	20th	10	29.688	29.710	78	76	90	S	3.3	0.40		d
	16	16	29.590	29.612	81	79	91	S	6.8	...		g
	21st	10	29.675	29.695	78	78	100	S S W	4.9	2.20		r
KAYAB.	16	16	29.570	29.592	81	79	91	S	6.8	0.20		g
	22nd	10	29.695	29.716	83	80	87	S	5.7	0.40		b
	16	16	29.608	29.630	82	80	91	S	7.5	0.20		g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1874.W. G. WILLSON,
Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st August 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Aug. ...	15th	29.584	86.0	79.0	134.0	82.1	79.8	78.2	0.88	S by E & S S E	1.0	129.2	0.10	...	Clouds of different kinds. Slight rain at 1, 10½, 11½ A.M., 3½, 4½, 5½, and 6 P.M.
	16th	604	86.8	78.0	137.0	81.6	79.4	77.9	.89	S S E & S by E	0.2	161.5	0.33	...	Cumuli, overcast, and clear. Slight rain at 2½, 10½ A.M., 1½, 3½, 4½, and 10½ P.M.
	17th	629	88.8	79.5	141.5	83.2	80.4	78.4	.86	S	...	161.7	0.23	...	Chiefly cumuli. Slight rain at 8½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
	18th	576	90.5	80.0	147.8	84.4	80.9	78.4	.83	S S by E & S S E	...	131.1	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri. Sheet lightning on west between 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 4½ P.M.
	19th	553	91.0	80.5	140.0	84.6	81.1	78.6	.83	S S E, S E & S by E	...	120.5	0.09	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri, and strati. Thunder at 12½ A.M. Sheet lightning from midnight to 2 A.M., and 9 to 11 P.M. Rain at 7 P.M.
	20th	561	88.3	80.0	149.0	83.8	81.1	79.2	.86	S by E & S S E	1.0	115.0	0.32	...	Clear, strati, and overcast. Thunder between 1 and 2 P.M. Sheet lightning at midnight 8 and 11 P.M. Rain at 5, 11½ A.M. and 1 P.M.
	21st	547	91.5	81.0	147.0	83.4	80.9	79.1	.87	S by E	...	100.2	1.25	...	Clouds of various kinds. Thunder from 2½ to 4 P.M. Lightning between 3 and 4 P.M. Rain at 1 A.M., and from 2 to 5 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	91.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	2.32
	... { by anemometer gauge	2.20
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3.49
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st August	...	31.39
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	47.40

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th August 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th August 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,112	775 0 0	77 10 0	14,420 0	836 0 0	83 12 0	161 2 0
Or per mile of railway	41	28 0 0	2 16 0	529 0	31 0 0	3 2 0	5 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	6,426	4,903 0 0	490 6 0	56,836 0	4,110 0 0	411 0 0	901 6 0
Total for 7 weeks	7,538	5,678 0 0	567 16 0	71,256 0	4,946 0 0	494 12 0	1,062 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,127	766 2 6	76 12 4	4,477 10	375 13 3	37 11 8	114 4 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	41	28 1 10	2 16 3	164 12	13 12 8	1 7 7	4 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	9,031	6,360 9 5	636 1 2	21,829 20	1,879 12 9	187 19 7	824 0 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,116	877 0 0	87 14 0	11,145 0	820 0 0	32 0 0	119 14 0
Or per mile of railway	218	31 0 0	3 2 0	398 0	11 8 0	1 3 0	4 5 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	34,351	4,848 0 0	484 16 0	77,451 0	2,365 0 0	236 10 0	721 6 0
Total for 7 weeks	40,467	5,725 0 0	572 10 0	88,596 0	2,685 0 0	268 10 0	814 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	3,856	667 12 3	66 15 6	9,505 0	289 4 6	23 18 7	95 14 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	138	23 13 7	2 7 8	339 0	10 5 4	1 0 8	3 8 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	29,466	5,034 5 9	503 8 8	1,21,229 0	3,936 2 0	393 12 3	897 0 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 15th August 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,242	1,23,516 11 6	11,322 7 4	7,71,758 20	3,32,968 1 0	30,522 1 5	41,844 9 9
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	96 8 0	8 16 11	.....	260 2 1	23 16 11	32 13 10
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	572,748	6,98,906 13 5	64,066 9 2	54,17,925 30	2,272,717 11 6	2,08,332 9 2	2,72,398 18 4
Total for 7 weeks	672,990	8,22,423 8 11	75,388 16 6	61,89,684 10	26,05,685 12 6	2,38,854 10 7	3,14,243 7 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	91,878	9,99,903 15 7	9,157 17 4	4,01,617 30	1,67,752 0 6	15,377 5 4	24,535 2 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	.....	78 0 9	7 3 1	.....	131 0 11	12 0 3	19 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	6,82,651	8,15,636 8 4	74,771 5 4	32,87,139 20	14,78,592 5 3	1,35,537 12 7	2,10,308 7 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,810	9,062 12 9	830 15 2	30,151 0	10,464 7 0	879 4 19	1,790 0 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	40 8 9	3 14 4	.....	46 13 2	2 5 3	8 0 2
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	20,370	52,474 13 10	4,810 3 11	3,93,574 0	1,10,814 0 3	10,157 19	14,968 2 11
Total for 7 weeks	26,180	61,537 10 7	5,640 19 1	4,23,725 0	1,21,278 7 3	11,117 3 10	16,758 2 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	3,172	7,124 12 0	653 2 0	25,795 30	8,034 15 3	738 7 6	1,391 9 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year.	.....	31 14 0	2 18 5	.....	36 6 8	3 6 1	6 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year.	22,468	50,183 8 0	4,600 3 1	1,94,277 20	62,306 0 3	5,719 12 8	10,319 15 9

Total traffic for the week ...
 per mile of railway ...
 previous 6 weeks of half-year...

1,043

Total for 7 weeks

191,584

1

COMPARISON.

for corresponding week of
 previous year ...
 of railway, corresponding
 week of previous year ...
 to corresponding date of
 previous year ...

25,267½

14,642 7 7

161

93 9 0

8 11 6

1,76,645½

1,03,264 4 7

9,435 18 4

At 4